Post Box 322.
Telegram: "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 4665
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

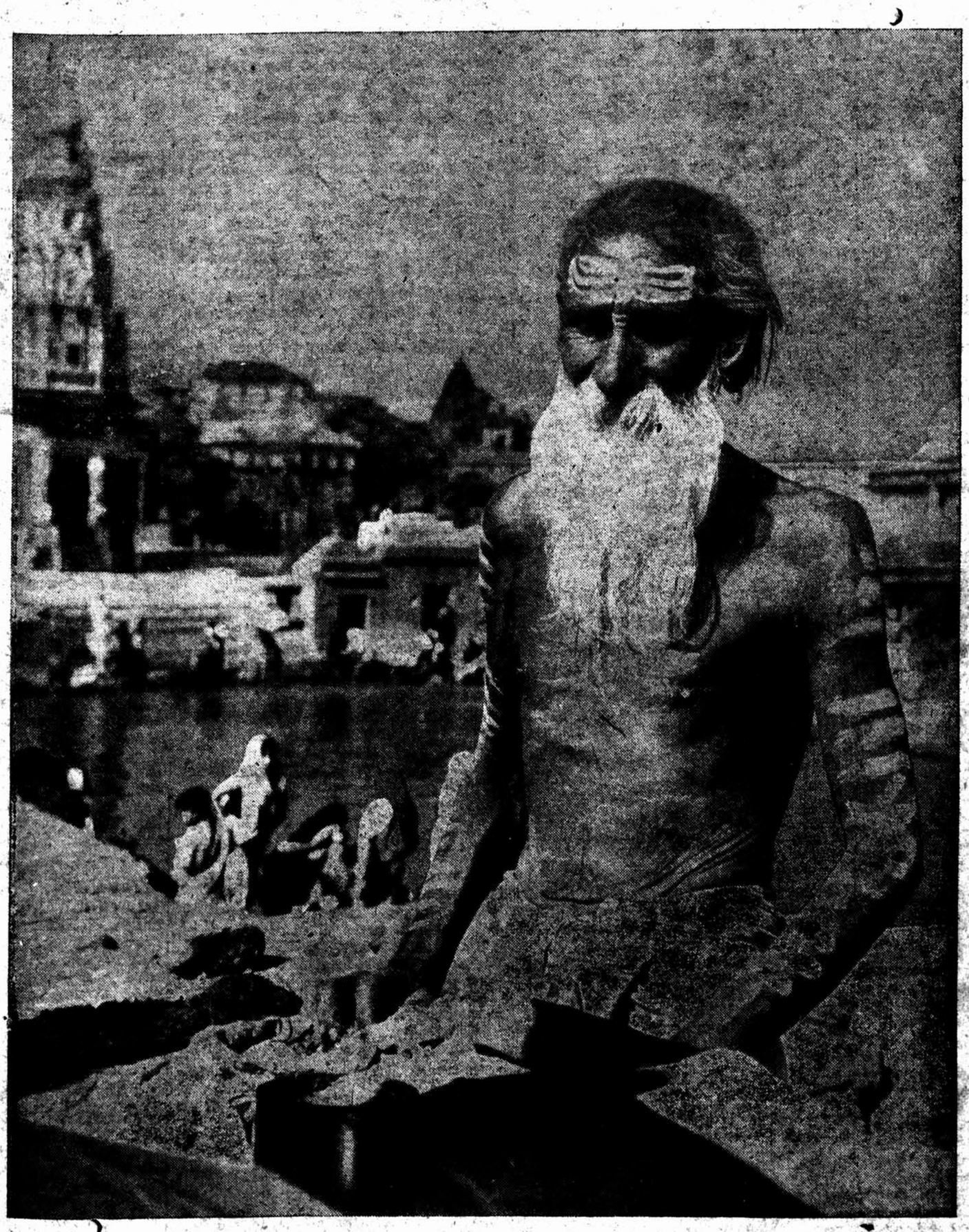
WEEKLY

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor:
SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

Vol. VI No. 5 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1947 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

Meditating Mendicant



Photo—P. N. Wagle.

By N. Raghavan, Azad Hind Minister

Diplomacy: A New Profession For Free India

(See Page 3)

The Cat alone was not Feline

Short Story

By P. M. I. Ahmed

"Well Ramu, for three and twenty years, I have been practising law in this town and I haven't come across a fellow who is not decent. This grocer of yours is a client of mine. I'll put you right with him," Veerasamy assured me.

The autumn moon had lighted up the shrubbery of crotons in the garden with strange lustres and silvery forms. A fantastic slanting shadow was fanning over the bald gleaming head of my friend on the easy chair. A gentle breeze rustled in the leaves of a lone cocoanut-palm beyond. Watching him from my chair, memories of our common past came into my mind. We had been play-mates, class-mates and inseparable chums until we had parted from the metropolitan city. I had joined the teachers' College and Veerasamy, the Law College. His father was a District Munsif then and desired to train him for law.

Since then in spite of our years of separation we had managed to keep up our friendship, at least by formally inviting each other for all the important ceremonies and functions that had taken place in our families. Now Veerasamy was an important and prosperous lawyer in the town. Having been knocked about the dozen or so High Schools in the district, I had become a head master after twenty years and right glad I was, when I had received the transfer order this time, because I had to move to a place where I had a trusted friend in such an influential position. Nor was I disappointed in him. I had a house and servants, and everything ready before I had actually arrived on the spot. My wife and children had to be compulsorily guests with his family for two or three days. My only difficulty after settling down here was with the grocer and I had been just telling him about that.

I was asked to stay for supper today for nothing in particular. He often insisted upon my dining with him once in a way.

Short, undersized, plump-faced Veerasami was a good natured jolly fellow as a young boy. Though of late he had put on a lot of flesh, he had not changed much in his ways. Always on the alert to see a joke, he was given to humorous expressions and much chaffing. The first day I had arrived in the town and was sitting chatting with him in his library his wife turned up for something or other. He began to make fun of her. "Why, Rajam is finding it dull without children here. Both of her daughters are away. I don't know why she completed the "clutch" with only two eggs, and both 'time bombs'. my dear Ramu! The explosion well-nigh made me a near-bankrupt." Rajam looked up at her husband, placing a finger across a pair of lips, blackened with surfeit of betel chewing and had walked away.

Veerasami sat silent, deliberately choosing the ingredients for a chew from the tray on the stool before his chair. The newly painted lattice-work on the sides of the portico, attracted my eyes. There was an air of prosperity about the place. The gold-painted backs of the volumes in the glass almirahs gleamed in the light of the table lamp through the window. And there was his private rickshaw with its silvered mud-guards shining in the moon-light, near the gate. Yes, he was prosperous. The snuffle and stamp of cows feeding in the shed behind the outhouse, reminded me of my friend's comfortable existence. I was still a rolling stone, a mere pedagogue. I regretted joining the Teachers' College. I regretted my foolish enthusiasm for science which was responsible for my choice of this career then. What an inglorious culmination to a life of high ambition and hopes of immortality in science. And to end up all as an impecunious school-master. No researches! No Ph.D.s! All my zeal for science to degenerate into a sneaky fondness for second-hand scientific journals!!

"Why, what is the matter with you, Ramu". My friend's question awakened me from my reverie. "Oh, nothing. I am feeling a bit sleepy. That's all", I replied, and quite casually looked in the direction, my friend was looking. I could see within the house Rajam feeding the rather overfed-looking cat, which had excited my curiosity the first time I had entered the dining hall. The cat was provided with a neat bed of folded blankets in a deal-wood box in one corner of the room. I had noted with surprise. It had puzzled me all the more, because there were no children in the house. It was a remarkable 'blotched' tabby and reminded me of another whose picture I had seen in a scientific journal in connection with the experiments of Mrs. Bisby of Liverpool University, the world famous authority on the heredity of cats. But I had abstained from asking questions out of politeness.

"Now Ramu, between us, I will tell you something funny", Veerasamy said, with a note of mock-seriousness in his voice. "You have seen that cat? Haven't you?—Well, you know, a woman in Rajam's condition will find life rather dull here. She is alone. She has only the servantmaids to keep company with. Both of our daughters are away with their husbands. With nothing to occupy her mind, Rajam began to show, of late, symptoms of nervous disorders of the middle age. A pilgrimage or some such thing would have done no end of good to her. But I hadn't the leisure. I wasn't surprised when Rajam took to bed a month ago. She recovered soon enough. Only she began to show a tendency to get upset easily, and go into tantrums at the slightest provocation", Veerasamy paused to spit. My friend's reminiscent mood surprised me.

"One evening", he continued: "I heard a tumult in the back-yard of our house. Throwing down my turban, I rushed into the kitchen to see what the matter was. I was astounded to see Rajam, beating furiously at a cat, howling and struggling at the end of rope tied to the post of the cow-shed, with a stout bamboo pole. I dragged her into the house from a crowd of servants and neighbours. Heavens! I thought, but for the elasticity of the feline back, Rajam would have been beating a dead cat for all I know.

"The cat was giving Rajam no end of trouble in the kitchen. Taking a hint from a magazine article I had pretended, suddenly to have developed a liking for delicacies. My idea was to get Rajam occupied all the time in the kitchen. Just a trial of the diversionary tactics to help up her poor nerves. Our half-starved cat was unscrupulously availing herself of the new chances in the kitchen. That afternoon she had helped herself to a little of 'Sakkarai Pongal', lapped up half a bowl of 'Payasam', and jumped out of the window at the sight of Rajam, upsetting the can and letting the milk in it, hiss in the fire. No wonder she was infuriated.

"Of course there was no question of keeping the animal in the house any longer. I gave immediate instructions to our servant boy Gopal to put the cat in a gunny-bag, rope and all and carry her as far away from here as possible, before releasing. But the next morning Rajam rushed up to me like a hurricane, her face packed with emotion and ready to explode into hysterics. I knew from her look that the beast was back home again. I summoned Gopal the servant boy immediately to my office-cum-library. One of my clients who happened to be there, intervened on his behalf.

The old man gave what seemed to be a very sensible piece of advice. Gopal ought to have rotated the bag with the cat, a number of times before he had left the premises. I remembered to have heard about something called otoliths in the human ear in my school days. A violent shake-up of these mysterious pellets within the ear would be, my memory told me, a confused notion about one's position in space. In that confused condition the cat might find it difficult to see its way home. That evening Gopal carried out my wise client's instructions to the letter. Only to know in the midnight that gyratory tactics did not work with feline otoliths.

"The situation awakened me to my responsibility. Rajam's "nerves" required judicious handling. I knew it was becoming more and more impossible for her to keep in with the hated animal in the house. There wasn't any difficulty in killing the cat outright or poisoning her. But I wasn't used to that sort of think. Somehow I felt squeamish.

"That night I had a brain wave. I had work in the Taluk Kutchery, fourteen miles away. Why not carry the cat with me in a box or so, and have done with it once and for all.

"I told Rajam about my plan. She seemed to feel relieved at last. In the morning Gopal carried a well-nailed deal-wood box with wide chinks for air-holes to the bus-stand. There was one good thing about the cat. It never made any noise either when it happened to be in a gunny-bag or when it was inside a box. The box was to be placed on the top of the bus where luggages are usually kept and I was to leave it unclaimed at my destination, taking care not to give any clue as to its ownership to the bus conductor or to anyone. Gopal managed it well when the bus arrived. Handing over the box to the porter nearby to be placed on the top, he backed out and disappeared into the crowd outside the stand, while I boarded the bus in a hurry.

"I was shocked to learn in the evening that the cat had preceded me by an hour. Rajam was boiling with anger. The very sight of the cat upset her. Overwhelmed with neurotic dislike of the cat, she accused me of playing a trick on her. She let loose a torrent of words against me. I parried the whip-lash of her tongue, and tried to pacify and explain as best as I could. Really I could only guess what had actually happened. The box probably remained where it was during the return journey of the bus. As unclaimed property it must have been handed over to the bus-stand watchman by the conductor expecting the owner to turn up. Someone of the boys about the stand or the watchman himself might have pried up one of the planks out of curiosity or with dishonest intentions and the cat must have escaped.

"I had told Rajam that the box and the cat had travelled with me all the fourteen miles. I could swear to that. And I wasn't a nail's breadth off God's truth when I told her that. For the rest, I pleaded ignorance. I didn't tell her about my guess. However, I proposed to have the cat shot by someone of my friends who owned a gun. Rajam was horrified at the suggestion. She remonstrated vehemently. Out of consideration for Rajam's sentiments I agreed to make one more trial.

I had to proceed to the Sub-Court in connection with a revision petition the day after. As I had to do some consultation with one of the leaders of the bar, I had to be there early. I started by the evening train itself so that I could avail of the night for the necessary consultations. Gopal had cleverly managed to stow away the gunny bag with the cat, underneath the seat of a crowded third class compartment. I got in with the suitcase in my hand and fortunately found a place to sit comfortably. A few seconds before the train moved a crowd of women and children rushed in through the open door.

When the train had left the railway station and got well on the move, there was a terrific shriek, from where the women stood huddled together. The whole crowd of them began to scream and all of us were alarmed. No one could see what it was about. I dashed towards the communication chain—a lifetime's temptation for me. The guard and the police constable and a crowd of passengers came running to our compartment as the train squeaked to a stop. One of the women was in convulsions. All those with her were frightened and extremely anxious. I explained to the officials what I thought was the fact. The woman tripped upon something, and was sliding down through the window, head foremost, when they caught her. Thank God, her life was saved. A few questions to the frightened women all crumbled up and frantically nursing the stricken one, and then everything was over.

"The train moved on. It was when the woman came to, that I learned what had actually happened. It appeared that all of a sudden something from below propelled itself, as though shot from a sling right into the folds of her 'sari'. In terror she had plucked at something woolly and collapsed frightened. Then someone declared that he had seen a rat shooting out of the window pursued by a cat in the confusion. Our cat was an inveterate ratter!

"Back home the next evening, I noted that Rajam's 'nerves' had taken quite an unexpected turn. She seemed to have transferred all her hatred of the cat on me. I knew that the cat would have returned within an hour of the departure of the train.

"But this time I had to do a little bit of acting. I didn't tell Rajam all that had taken place in the train. I set about it in the most serious way to avoid a misfire. After a long introduction I brought home to her that there was really something uncanny about this cat. Didn't she remember that it was Parvathi, our eldest daughter, who had picked her up a wee kitten in the precincts of Thiruvayoor temple, whilst on a pilgrimage we had undertaken before her wedding? I was a scoffer. But this time I couldn't afford to be one, I told her.

(Continued on Page 23)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

By N. Raghavan, Azad Hind Minister

Diplomacy: A New Profession For Free India

Mr. Raghavan

Jawaharlal Nehru's declaration of policy as India's first Foreign Minister in the Interim National Government was received with great satisfaction at home and with understanding and sympathy abroad.

Panditji's statements as spokesman of his Government have met with not only approbation but admiration from his countrymen. And within a short time of the announcement, he has succeeded in putting India on the diplomatic map.

Personal contacts of an invaluable nature with Russia and other countries, successful arrangements to raise the status of diplomatic relations with America and China, an able and successful diplomatic Mission to the U. N. O. the selection of a new type of men to press India's claims at the bar of world opinion through various important world Conferences—all these have been commendable achievements. Though they happened in rapid succession, India has not overlooked their importance or the speed with which they were accomplished.

Commonsense Plus

For almost all these important engagements, India has been able to find men and women of outstanding ability and distinction. But these have been special occasions.

New India will soon have to produce a type of men who will serve her efficiently in fields not so spectacular. A new sphere of national service will soon have to be opened up. It will require not only born diplomatists, but trained personnel. The life of a day-to-day diplomat is different from that of a special ambassador or the Head of a Special Delegation, though the difference in qualities may be only a difference in degree. Though Satow speaks of Diplomacy as only "the application of intelligence and tact to the conduct of official relations between Governments and independent States", yet it requires training. Oesterreich says, "Diplomacy is common-sense applied to the affairs of the great World", yet many great men imbued with abundance of common-sense were failures in the diplomatic field. Napoleon Bonaparte, one of World's greatest men, cut a poor figure in 1797 at Udine against Louis Cobenzl. Metternnich scored at Dresden in June 1813

Career v. Conference Diplomacy

Today career diplomacy has to a large extent given place to what may be called Conference diplomacy. Yet, no country can afford to neglect the training of its diplomatic personnel without which its cause in the Courts of other Countries is certain to go by default. No nation can depend for the conduct of its foreign affairs upon the "occasional" diplomat. Foreign Ministers are not, generally speaking, satisfied with untrained or inexperienced persons, however tactful and intelligent they may be. Even the kind of open diplomacy which we have been having lately requires for its success steady day-to-day work of a deep and delicate nature.

It is the professional diplomatist who mans the Embassy, Ministry or Legation of a foreign country, who paves the way to friendship, or on the contrary destroys understanding. The temper at a Conference, apart from what may be traceable to human frailties, is largely dependent on the prior work of national day-to-day representatives.

Many a Conference like the one at Geneva in 1926 on Naval Disarmament has failed, due in fact to the inadequacy or inefficiency of preliminary preparations of the ground by trained diplomatic personnel.

Normally, Conference diplomacy fails or succeeds according to the attitude of the States involved on broad policies. They can be changed only by patient, painstaking and persistent persuasion, delicately undertaken and faithfully performed, by the permanent personnel representing any country. States and Governments are not influenced or changed by diplomacy across the Conference Table. "Negocier continuellement est tent a fait necessaire au bien des etats," said Cardinal Richelieu.

Well-rooted Technique

The diplomatic cadre requires men of a peculiar bent of mind, a special temperament and specially suited attributes. It is not a suit of well-cut clothes, a well-groomed head or a monocle that make a gentleman or a diplomatist. Hubner, that brilliant diplomatist of the Matternich School, sums up the qualities: A diplomatist, according to him, must be actuated by abnegation and a readiness to sacrifice his interests for the sake of duty. He must be a man of great courage, jealous of dignity, cautious, serene and in great crises calm, impassive and optimistic. The profession cannot afford to betray at any time fatigue, boredom, disgust or even emotions; and is outwardly impervious alike to bitter deceptions or unexpected successes.

It was Bismarck who said that indignation and rancour were conceptions foreign to diplomacy. Those who mistake offensiveness for strength and considers courtesy to opponents as mere weakness are unsuited for diplomatic work.

Though the days of traditional diplomacy were long ago over, and Matternich and Tallyrand, Nesselrode and Brunnow, Bunsen and Hubner, Lyons and Russel gave place to Lloyd George and Curzon, Poincare and Briand, Tchitcherin and Litvinov, yet the great traditions of the old schools of career diplomatists left a rich legacy of diplomatic conventions, principles and practices which cannot be treated lightly.

To-day we have the still more modern methods of a Bevin or a Molotov; yet we find that whenever they have departed from the traditional decorum of diplomatic practice or set at nought the basic principles evolved through the ages by those brilliant experts of long ago, they have brought themselves and their respective countries into deep waters. Those career diplomats belong, it is true, to an age that is no more, but they, in their own way, had served their countries well. Moreover, Diplomacy had always tried to build itself not so much on Power as on a study of human nature, its strength and its weakness; and human nature has not undergone any great or essential change, though the sum total of human experiences has increased considerably, during this century.

Necessary Assets

The old masters were not merely practical psychologists and great students of human and national characteristics, but they were also experts in their art. The non-observance of certain diplomatic practices or the by-passing of some fundamental rules in human and national intercourse established and followed by them have, it will be agreed, brought unnecessary complications in our own day. There are certain rules of the game and codes of conduct which no diplomat can violate with impunity. They were evolved by great thinkers and practical statesmen on carefully observed phenomena in human relations, and relations between States.

It does not, however, mean that the old Spa habit has to be revived and diplomatic vacations at Baden Baden or Biarritz on Lake Lucerne or at Nice, shall again become the order of the day. The knowledge of several languages, an assumed fondness for "Society", an ability to judge good wine and eat good food may still be assets in international negotiations but they are not now quite so important as the qualities described by Hubner.

Polish and leisureliness may in themselves be not of much value, but they may act as checks on hasty words or action which in one stroke may undo the work of a decade. Politeness and correct conduct between nations should be considered at least as important as between individuals. By an observance of forms and an outward display of courtesy, by correct conduct and courteous language, diplomats on many occasions have found it possible to cover up even their countries' failings, restrain passions, introduce sang-froid into discussions and thus preserve peace between nations.

Importance Of Polished Language

In Diplomacy, language is vital in that its clarity and precision, its restraint and its poise decide many an issue of importance. Poincare's complaint against Isvolsky and Sazonov's against George Louis are examples of complications that might ensue out of defective expressions and observations. Accuracy of expression is not the only quality insisted upon by Diplomacy. It seeks to avoid the wounding of the feelings of others—be they individuals or nations.

Often do we hear some people say, I am frank and cannot be diplomatic in my language" as if to imply that frankness and diplomatic language are not mutually opposite. There is nothing conflicting between the two.

"Terminological inexactitude" ascribed to Mr. Winston Churchill is as frank in tone as it is diplomatic in conception. To call a spade a spade is an honest pastime no doubt, but it may not be paying, on occasions. The diplomatist will convey the same view with unabated vigour by using expressions more polished, parliamentary and diplomatic. Diplomatists are also hard hitters but they avoid the spectacular, if its effect is otherwise nugatory. Quiet solid work, they know, is more important than spectacular triumphs, the admiration of the crowd for a hard hitter, the applause of the multitude for a 'strong man.'

"Best Diplomacy Never Lies"

Though commonly believed to the contrary, dishonesty need not find a place in the armoury of a capable diplomat. The following is from the 'Diaries and Correspondence' of one of Britain's most accomplished diplomatists, Lord Malmsbury:

"It is scarcely necessary to say that no occasion, no provocation, no anxiety to rebut an unjust accusation, no idea, however tempting, of promoting the object you have in view can need, much less justify, a falsehood. Success obtained thus is a precarious and baseless success.. Detection will ruin not only you own reputation for ever, but deeply wound the honour of your Court."

It is said that "Best Diplomacy never lies." To carry on diplomatic intercourse without divulging secrets or having the necessity for telling untruths is an art, the result of sound training. In any event, Indian diplomatists, trained up in the strict ethics of Mahatma Gandhi's Age will be naturally averse to fall from the high standards that our country has set up in public life. With our representatives, Truth will ever be greater than temporary diplomatic successes.

Pretentions are always obnoxious, but a brutal type of bluntness should not be mistaken for frankness, nor rudeness and coarseness for candour. A diplomatist has to cultivate a suave exterior even to his country's bitterest opponents. It is his armour. It has not necessarily to be in conflict with the Gandhian way, as according to Gandhiji the disarming of opposition is by love; and if most of us cannot suddenly begin to love our country's opponents, we can at least start by being pleasant. Even common stereotyped methods of polite behaviour will not be in vain.

A diplomatist cannot be too careful and meticulous in his dispatches. Strict truthfulness should be their key note. Unfounded rumours, exaggeration and over-statement will vitiate any report and write down its value. Personal dislikes and prejudices shall not in any manner influence a diplomat's observation. Reports should not aim at colour. Great care has to be taken in studying situations and forming judgments. Prophecy as to future is a dangerous pastime. Bulow in his "Memoirs" condemns the prophetic tendency in diplomatists.

'Seldom prophesy", he advises, "Prophets, star-gazers and fortune-tellers no longer exist."

He indicates some of the "don'ts" in diplomacy. According to him a diplomat is neither a preacher of penitence, nor a judge in a criminal court, nor a philosopher. His sole object is the interest of his country. Do not criticise too harshly. Do not lose your calmness, balance or self-control. Do not be taken by surprise. Politics is dominated by constant change. All things flow. Do not let imagination run wild. Do not make a mountain out of a gnat. Work on human flesh with the object of tangible factual successes. Keep in touch with your colleagues, but do not let them exploit."

Though in a way the sanction behind diplomatic negotiations is a country's strength, yet sabre-rattling is not the function of the diplomat. Generally speaking, war begins where diplomacy ends.

To create an impasse from which neither party to an issue can with honour retreat if necessary, is the very negation of diplomacy, as the art of diplomatist is to avoid situations from which there is no exit except by force.

However, it cannot be denied that with all his abilities and accomplishments a diplomat can do little if his country is weak. Turkey before Mustafa Kemal was a case in point. In diplomatic circles Constantinople during the days of 'the sick man of Europe' was the scene of international intrigues, a nest of foreign diplomatic vultures who hatched many a plot on behalf of the 'Powers'.

The creation of an efficient diplomatic cadre pre-supposes the training of personnel on very specialised lines. Training should be both through a Diplomatic College or Institution, and what may be called the University of Experience. There is an opinion that the amateurs of today have done better than the professionals of long ago. That, we have yet to see.

With her virtual independent status, India badly needs the services of a cadre of trained diplomats to represent her in the courts of foreign countries. Diplomacy, however, has been a closed book to us for the last century and a half and we will have to begin from scratch.

Our distinguished contributor who was the Finance Minister in the Azad Hind Government, discusses here the do's and dont's of international diplomacy. The article will be read with deep interest not only because of the intrinsic importance of the subject but also because of the deep study and firsthand experience of Mr. Raghavan in this field.

Mystery Man Of The Far East

Dr. Ho Chi Minh, the father of the Viet-Nam revolution, is a man with many pasts. The glimpses of his enigmatic career as contained in this sketch makes but one thing certain, that he has been groomed and groomed well, to become the 'Tito' of resurgent Indo-China.

French Indo-China juts out into the China Sea like an inverted question-mark. To a deeply worried French Government, however, the five provinces of Indo-China (Annam Tonking, Cochin-China, Cambodia and Laos) are no question-mark. They are a series of unprintable exclamations. Rich, well-watered Laos and ancient Cambodia present only slight headaches, but Annam, Tonking and Cochin-China are a continuous throb.

Cause of the trouble is a small (under five foot) Indo-Chinese Communist named Ho Chi Minh. As President of the Viet-Nam Republic (comprising Annam and Tonking) he has two aims. One is to annex Cochin-China with its rich paddyfields to his Viet-Nam Republic. The other is to kick out the French.

During 80 years of rule over Indo-China the French have built many roads but few schools. The roads served the interests of the rubber and rice planters. The schools which would have served the interests of the masses were neglected. Trying in their fashion to keep the people happy, the French authorities allowed the setting up of alcohol and opium dens in the proportion of ten to each single school. Instead it seemed to depress them. To cope with their crimes there are three prisons to every school.

In 1945 inquiry showed that 60 percent of the people were illiterate, although Qui Ngu, their written language, has Latin characters and is very easy to learn.

Whether President Ho Chi Minh can do better than the French remains to be seen, but his unlettered followers think he can.

Moscow Trainee

Mystery surrounds Ho. He never mentions his past refusing either to confirm or deny the legends spread about him by friends and enemies from Tonking to the Colonial Ministry in Paris. They suggest that Ho has adopted a different personality at each period of his career.

It is probably true that he was born Ho Chi Minh, son of a minor official at the Court of Duy-Tan, Emperor of Annam (1907-1916). In 1911, when he was 19, his father, brother and sister were arrested for Republican, anti-French activities and sentenced to life imprisonment. He would probably have followed them to gaol but he escaped and signed up on a merchantman bound for France.

Reaching Paris, he became Nguyen Ai-Quoc (a name he still sometimes uses). He earned his living as a photo retoucher and added French to his other tongues: English, Chinese, Japanese and a little Portuguese. An active member of the French Socialist Party, when the Party split he joined the Communists, who sent him to Moscow as "French Peasant delegate" to the International Peasants' Congress.

Liking Russia, he stayed there, became Song Man-tcho, and worked for the Comintern. During his seven years' sojourn in the Soviet Union he acquired Soviet citizenship, which his enemies say he still takes care to retain.

Ho's next appearance was in Canton, China, as a translator in the Soviet Embassy, from which job he was transferred to the staff of Michael Borodin, Soviet "adviser" to General Chiang Kai-shek during his campaign against the Chinese warlords in 1927.

When his zeal for the Chinese revolution got him into trouble the Chinese arrested him. Next he turned up in Siam. He stayed two years in Bangkok before he was discovered, spent some months in gaol, and was finally expelled. Under the name of Nguyen Tan Thanh he reached Hong Kong, from where he organised revolts in Indo-China, ultimately went home to direct them. They failed, and the little man with the wisp of a beard fled.

During World War II he turned up again in Indo-China, this time under the name of Nguyen Tan Thanh, to organise resistance against the Japanese and the Vichy French. At first Chiang Kai-shek's agents in Annam helped him, but their enthusiasm cooled when they discovered that the resistance leader was the same revolutionary who had given them so much trouble in Canton.

With the end of hostilities the revolutionary leader came into the open as Ho Chi Minh. Annam's puppet Emperor Bao Dai having abdicated, Ho proclaimed himself President of the new Viet-Nam Republic and invited the French to quit.

Self-Proclaimed President

As the Viet-Nam Nationalists were in undisputed control of the two provinces of Annam and Tonking, the French agreed to recognise the new Viet-Nam Republic which would form part of an "Indo-Chinese Union" under the aegis of France. But they resisted the inclusion in the Viet-Nam Republic of Cochin-China (which would have given Viet-Nam three out of five units in the Indo-Chinese Union) and they refused to let Viet-Nam appoint its own Ambassadors and a delegate to the United Nations.

Finally, the French Government invited Ho Chi Minh and his Viet-Nam colleagues to a conference on their own home ground—the columned halls of Fontainbleau Palace near Paris. An elusive figure in a plain grey tunic, Ho did not attend the conference, but lived in a suite at the Royal Monceau Hotel, where he held champagne Press conferences at which he said little. Outcome of Fontainbleau was a provisional agreement which established a modus vivendi but settled nothing.

Meanwhile bickering and small-scale fighting has increased between French troops in Indo-China and the ragged Viet-Nam "army". When French soldiers fired at Viet-Nam irregulars President Ho ordered his countrymen in his capital of Hanoi to close their shops to all Frenchmen. His political police are on the heels of backsliders who have any dealings with the French.

Clashes at Haiphong in the last few weeks have blown up into regular battles. Viet-Nam troops set up barricades in the streets of the Chinese quarters of the town. To take the airfield, the French dropped paratroops. On one occasion Viet-Nam coastal batteries fired at a French cruiser—without scoring a hit.

These continual skirmishes (which resemble those between Dutch and Indonesians) have done nothing to sweeten feelings. The Indo-Chinese Nationalists accuse the French (who have three divisions with a total of 75,000 men in the field) of trying to "reconquer" Viet-Nam.

Ho's Strength

In France only Maurice Thorez' Communists show any sympathy with Ho Chi Minh and his friends. Rightists are furious with him for introducing a new coinage (decorated with his own image), for surrounding himself with "professional criminals"—they mention "ham intellectuals, murderers, rapists and pirates"—and for wanting to clear France out of Indo-China.

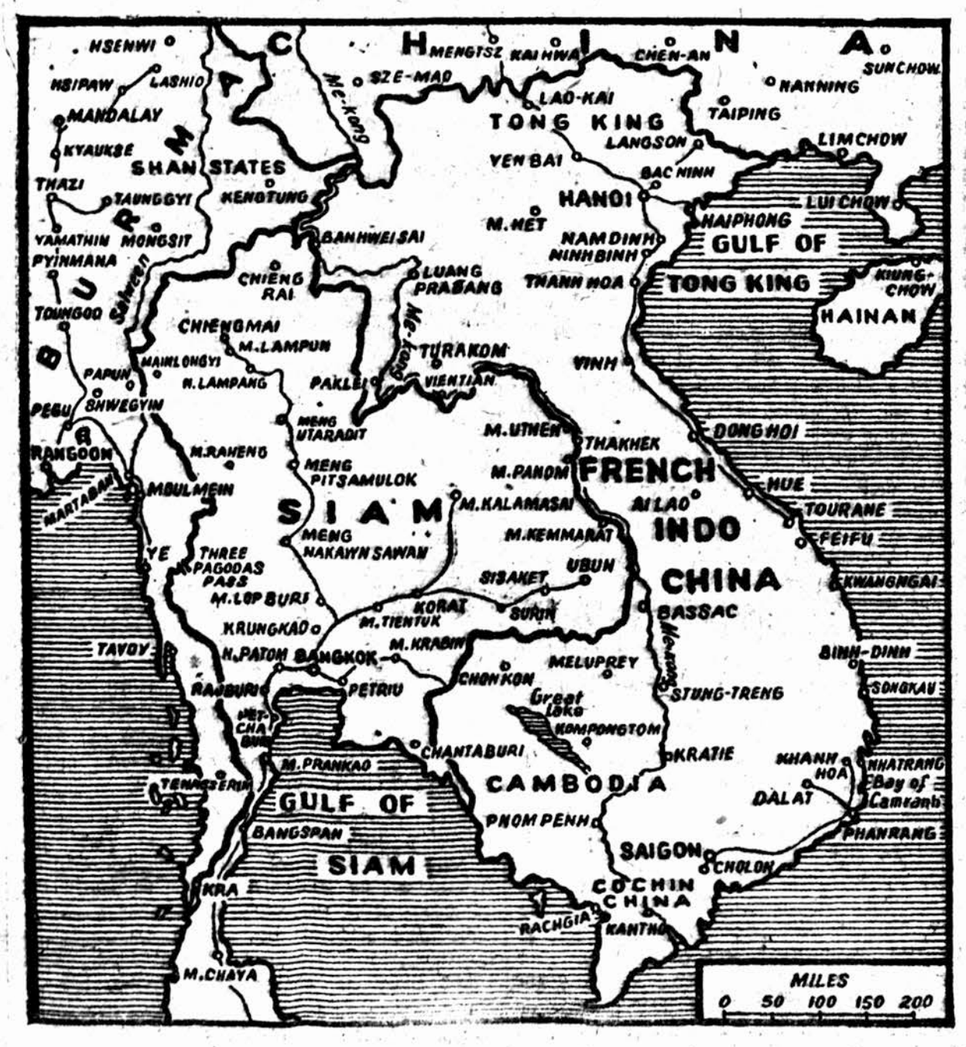
On their side, the French have increased the tension. Admiral Thierry d'Argenlieu, Governor of Indo-China,

Dr. Ho Chi Minh

believes in a policy of firmness. In a recent Order of the Day to his troops, he thundered: "We will not yield nor will we withdraw". The Admiral has little sympathy with the Nationalists and little in common with Ho Chi Minh—except perhaps for a tendency to change his personality. Between the wars the Admiral withdrew to a French Carmelite monastery, where he lived for many years as "Father Louis." In 1940 he came to London disguised as a peasant. The monk became an Admiral again.

Recent reports trickling through to the French—via Japanese deserters from the Viet-Nam forces—suggest that the Viet-Nam army includes over 10,000 Japanese and at least 250 German "advisers." The commander of Viet-Nam's southern army is said to have two Japanese and two German staff officers, one of the Germans being Ho Chi Minh's adopted son who has taken the name of Ho Chi Long. Among the Japanese officers are some who are on the war criminals list and prefer fighting for Ho Chi Minh to risking arrest. Most of the Germans are deserters from the French Foreign Legion. A few are former Rommel soldiers who had joined up with the French, Viet-Nam has many light arms, partly provided from Japanese war dumps, partly captured from the French and partly smuggled in from China.

More important than his armed forces is the firm support which Ho Chi Minh gets from the local population in Annam and Tonking, and his increased Communist pull in France. —(News Review).



Map of Indo-China where the Vietnam is fighting against odds against France's mailed fist.

Bridge Notes

Winning Contract

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

Neither side vulnerable.
West dealer.

NORTH
♠ A Q J 6
♡ 10 9 4
◇ 9 6
♣ K J 6 4

WEST
♠ 7 4
♡ K Q 5
◇ J 8 4 2
♣ 10 9 8 5

EAST
♠ 8 3
♡ 8 6 3 2
◇ K Q 10 5 3
♣ Q 2

SOUTH
♠ K 10 9 5 2
♡ A J 7
◇ A 7
♣ A 7 3

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	Pass	1♠
Pass	3♠	Pass	4♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

When this hand was played in a team-of-four match, one declarer went down and the other made an overtrick. Both results were richly deserved.

At the first table, declarer won the opening diamond lead with his ace and drew two rounds of trumps, ending in dummy. Then he led the ten of hearts and let it ride for a finesse. West won with the queen and led another diamond. East took the diamond trick and led another heart. South took a second finesse, and West made his heart king. West then got out with a third heart, and South had to handle the clubs without losing a trick in that suit.

Not unnaturally, South finessed the jack of clubs, losing a trick and his contract. The he made the air horrible with his moaning about bad luck. "If I had won a single finesse out of three", he complained. "I'd have made the bid".

The play at the other table was the proper answer to his unjustified complaint. As in the first case, South won the ace of diamonds and drew two rounds of trumps. But this South realised that the hearts could wait and that he would make his contract if he succeeded in winning any three club tricks.

Hence made the proper play for three club tricks. He cashed the club king and then the club ace. As is happened, the queen dropped, so the rest was easy. If the queen had not dropped, South would have led a club towards the dummy-making three club tricks unless East had four or more to the queen.

Once the club queen dropped, declarer took the jack of clubs and ruffed a club. Then he got out with a diamond. East won and led a heart South playing low. West could take one heart trick but then had to lead up to South's hearts, thus losing a heart trick.

SEED NO. 34,085

By Peter Morland

At a moment when we in Britain cut our loaf to help the millions of famine-stricken peoples in Europe, India, China and Africa come tidings of a scientific triumph that bids fair to banish famine. Amid the efforts of scientists to perfect weapons of death, one man, Professor Nicolay Tsitsin, has been working during the years of the war to achieve life on a fuller scale for mankind. And he can at last proclaim his success. He has made a revolutionary discovery—a "miracle wheat" that may banish hunger.

Thirty-five years ago a boy had a vision, one so Utopian that only youth could have imagined it, and only one in whom lay the seeds of genius could have laboured for a life-time to make his vision real. This Russian boy had seen around him the hunger-stricken faces and wasted bodies of his playmates, his parents and friends. He had read in the Bible of the suffering that afflicted the people of Palestine and Egypt.

History had taught him of the famines that regularly decimated the slaves of the Roman Empire; he had learned that in the Middle Ages the people of Europe regarded these visitations as natural occurrences. Modern civilisation has not been able to stamp out the menace of famine.

Even in his own time and his own country of Russia the risk of starvation was ever present. The horrors of one of the worst famines of modern times in 1921 in South Russia, the hunger catastrophes in China and India, served as a spur.

The narrow gap that existed between a full and an empty stomach was dependant upon chances that seemed outside man's control. Wheat was mankind's greatest need. Without it millions perished in every century in some part of the world. For one reason or another because of a bad harvest, or owing to disease, hurricanes, frost, drought or deluge, famine was always a very real threat.

In many parts of the world the inhospitable nature of the climate or the arid soil made living a precarious matter. Though there might have been too much in one area, there would be too little in another, and even modern communications had not been able—as the present calamity shows—to solve the problems of quick and fair distribution.

That was why young Nicolay Tsitsin decided to become a plant viologist. He knew that there was no hope of controlling the weather. But if he could produce a wheat strain that withstood the worst that Nature could devise for its destruction his aim at abolishing hunger might be achieved.

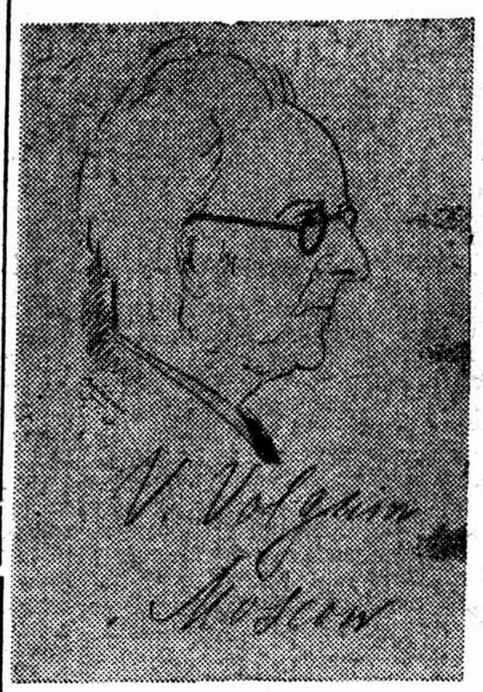
For 15 years he worked patiently and with the determination of the generations of his peasant ancestors. There is no easy way to produce a new variety of wheat. The botanist cannot mix seeds in a test tube and obtain a result next morning. He must wait upon Nature, and Nature, except in the case of moulds, will not work fast.

From hundreds of trial crossings the number grew to thousands. A camel hair brush and a knife were his magic tools that gave the plans the opportunity to evolve in a new and better way. The work began in 1929, was advancing as the total of experiments mounted to the vast figure of over 34,000. The new seeds, produced by the crossing of various kinds of wheat and grasses did not fulfil his hopes. The care that has been expended on their planting and nurturing seemed wasted.

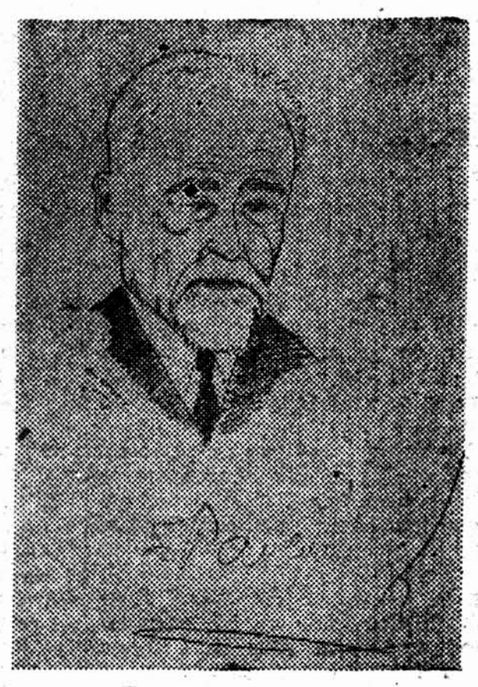
So it was with seed No. 34,084. But seed No. 34,085 lavishly rewarded him and his assistants for all their toil. It produced after 17 years of labour and disappointment the most amazing wheat the world has known, wheat that will grow in summer and winter, which is perennial and self-sowing, and will grow in soil and in conditions which would kill almost any kind of corn or vegetable.

In fact, seed No. 34,085 produces the wheat that will not die. It will re-sow itself year after year like weed, even on non-fertile soil, will resist long periods of drought and frost, survive severe winters, long rain periods—and yet yield more than 25 bushels an acre. In less exacting

(Continued on Page 21)



Prof. V. Volguin.



Prof. E. Pavlovsky.

Though they have not yet got the Atom Bomb Soviet Russia has got a number of brilliant scientists. What is more, science there is not a mere handmaid of profit motivated industry, but a vital arm of the peoples state and has already within a short span of a quarter of a century achieved wondrous results, one of which is narrated in the story on this page. Shown above are the profiles of two of the members of the Russian delegation who attended the 34th session of the Indian Science Congress—Pencil Sketches By Abraham.

Still they pour in from Kashmir to Cape Comorin or—to be precise—from Quetta to Arkonam, as this week's selection of our Readers' letters will show.

"Between Ourselves" bids fair to be a permanent—and the most favourite!—feature of the BCW. We crave the indulgence of our contributors if we are not able (1) to publish a larger assortment of letters and (2) to give effect to all the suggestions made by our readers as early as they (and we, too) would wish. Suffice it to say that they are receiving our most careful consideration. And now let our "senior partners" have their say:

Between Ourselves

★

Value For Money

I beg to appreciate the motive with which you have thrown open this column to Readers' comments and suggestions. I am afraid that with all their best intentions some of the suggestions are overworked or what is interesting to one is not interesting to another.

In this connection, I wish to introduce myself to you as one of your patrons from this distance and the "Bombay Chronicle" Weekly is the one weekly which I would not miss from the Madras Railway stalls. This is the one Weekly I rush to and am keen on reading. My thanks to the Editors who have conceived of such a production. In my humble opinion this is one of the or the only one of the Indian, weeklies which is the cheapest both for volume and quality.

There is not as in the others, a spattering of advertisements from page to page or all the unwanted information of a Korean cow yielding three calves at a time or a Polar dog doing something extraordinary as per their Correspondent's etc. etc. leaving the serious lay reader bewildered and with a bare two or three pages of reading matter. There is ample reading matter in the B. C. W. for four annas, and for a middle class man with an unfortunate and selfish taste to read any amount of reading matter to suit a poor purse, the B. C. W. is my delight, and not all poor men are poor readers or unequal to the socalled well-paid intellectuals. I earnestly hope that one day the B. C. W. will bloom to 35 or 40 pages like the "New York Herald Tribune" or the British 'Sunday Express' with a variety of supplements all to suit the poor man's pocket.

I hasten to request that, in fairness to readers like me, there must be no reduction in the space or number of pages or in the variety of articles at present given in the B. C. W. and any further varieties or items will only be on further pages but certainly not at the cost of the present allotment of pages. They must be continued if we, your lay but serious readers, have a say in the matter.

The Children's Corner is mere local news, many of the children cannot read their own readers, and it is only a very few of the families of English-educated can understand such articles. The space allotted for the Children's Corner is enough and must stop there. Literary criticism: It is no use commenting on when the majority have not read the books or have no intention of going in for such books. Poetry of Young Indian manufacture—we have read enough in the school, and this is only a top layer for people who have no need for any further knowledge. We have enough poetry elsewhere and this must not be at the cost of the present variety. The short story is to stop with one page as at present. There is more fiction in life than on paper and it takes us nowhere except raising romantic attitudes and consequent distraction.

I and my friends would not miss: THE DELHI CORRESPONDENT, "CHRONICLER", BIRBAL, PRUNELLA STACK and the many article on scientific subjects and biographies. 'These must continue on a larger scale' and must not be avoided to make room for Short Stories, Poetry, Children's Corner or criticism on Ancient Pottery or Primieval painting.

Will you kindly open out 'Editorials' covering one full page and 'Tipster's Corner' on domestic, health, beauty etc. This will be a substantial addition. I prefer to remain psuedonymous to spare myself from the possible vortex of comments from prospective critics.

N. V.

Arkonam (Madras).

Thanks to our psuedonymous but perspicacious Reader N. V. for the appreciation. All the same his prospective critics are welcome to start their vortex of comments. As far as we are concerned, however, we firmly draw the line at editorialising on Sundays—except what we do here strictly between ourselves! There is already a surfeit of editorial stuff on the other six days of the week and on the Sabbath day we prefer to leave the sermonising to the priests! As a matter of fact the heyday of the editorial is already past and "leaders" in Europe and America are becoming shorter and shorter like women's skirts! The more left unsaid the better!—Ed.

★

A Sentimental Airman

Your new department "Between Ourselves" gives me a chance to say something about your, Weekly and suggest in what way it may be improved. I have an almost sentimental attachment to the "Bombay Chronicle" Weekly and I hope that it will become even better than it is.

I like best 'The Last Page' by "Chronicler." After that come in that order your correspondent's 'Delhi Letter', Children's Corner (I am an airman and no longer a child but I like to read it, I suppose because it's 'different'), 'Attitudes and Latitudes', and 'Art Notes and Comments' although I know nothing about art). The feature 'Sports Jottings' suffers from one defect—its local colouring and the provincial prejudices of the writer. Because of this reason I sometimes skip it altogether. A certain degree of local (Bombay, colouring is permissible since your paper is printed there but I am sure your contributor could do without unnecessary provincialism

Of all your regular features 'Books Review" is, I think, the poorest, in that not enough of the worthwhile books are reviewed, but what is worse, you sometimes review books which had better be left severely alone. Your other articles are generally all right and I hope you will continue not to give print to half-baked and prejudiced opinions. As regards your publishing Reuter and A.P.A., I would'nt mind if the articles gave us something out of the ordinary news which may be read in a daily newspaper.

Along with the "Delhi Letter" and on similar lines, if you could give us regular newsletters from other parts of the country, it would be fine. I hope your Delhi correspondent will give us interesting and impartial reviews of the Constituent Assembly when it meets. Lastly I would suggest a new feature—'film reviews.' The number of pictures produced, many of them unbelievably rotten, is so large and critical reviews of pictures so rare (I remember two well-known and popular film magazines reviewing the same picture, one called it "rotten", the other called it "magnificent", comment is unnecessary), that it would be interesting to see if you can make improvements in point of better critical reviews

M. AFZAL.

QUETTA.

We agree with Airman Afzal about the book reviews (partly) as well as the film reviews (fully). Every budding author, however, believes his first literary offspring to be a masterpiece and we are too kindhearted to disillusion him straightway! We don't believe nipping the author in his bud. And after all a book review also is helpful in telling us what books 'not' to read! About the film reviews—well, it is an altogether different story. It seems to be a case of what is meat for one film critic is poison for another! Discriminating film-goers always take their reviews with a large pinch of salt—and pepper. The really hardboiled add vinegar, too!—Ed.

★

Beauty And The Beast

Your new department "Between Ourselves" is a very welcome New Year feature for which, as one of the many thousands of your readers, I thank you.

I have indeed been wanting to write to you regarding the getup of the "Bombay Chronicle" Weekly, but in the absence of a suitable opportunity, I have not done so, so far. I heartily, therefore, respond to your new "Gesture" and here goes:—

In general I have liked all the features of the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" but I have been particularly impressed by the following:—(1) "Our Delhi Letter"; (2) "Sports Jottings from Here and There"; (3) "The Last Page".

Per contra, I have the following remarks to offer:—

I do not see why a section should be devoted for beauty and physical culture to women alone. It would indeed be more fair if there is a "Men's Physical Culture Section" as well, as, considering the state of literacy in the country, you will agree with me, that the bulk of your readers will be from the male sex and may not be very much interested in Physical Culture Lessons for Women.

I am not aware of the paper situation, but if you can manage it, it would make the Weekly more attractive if you reduce the size, increase the number of pages and use better paper. No doubt, as you have stated you have ample justification for the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" in its present form, but as you have asked for criticisms from readers, I have duly responded.

K. NARAYANASWAMI.

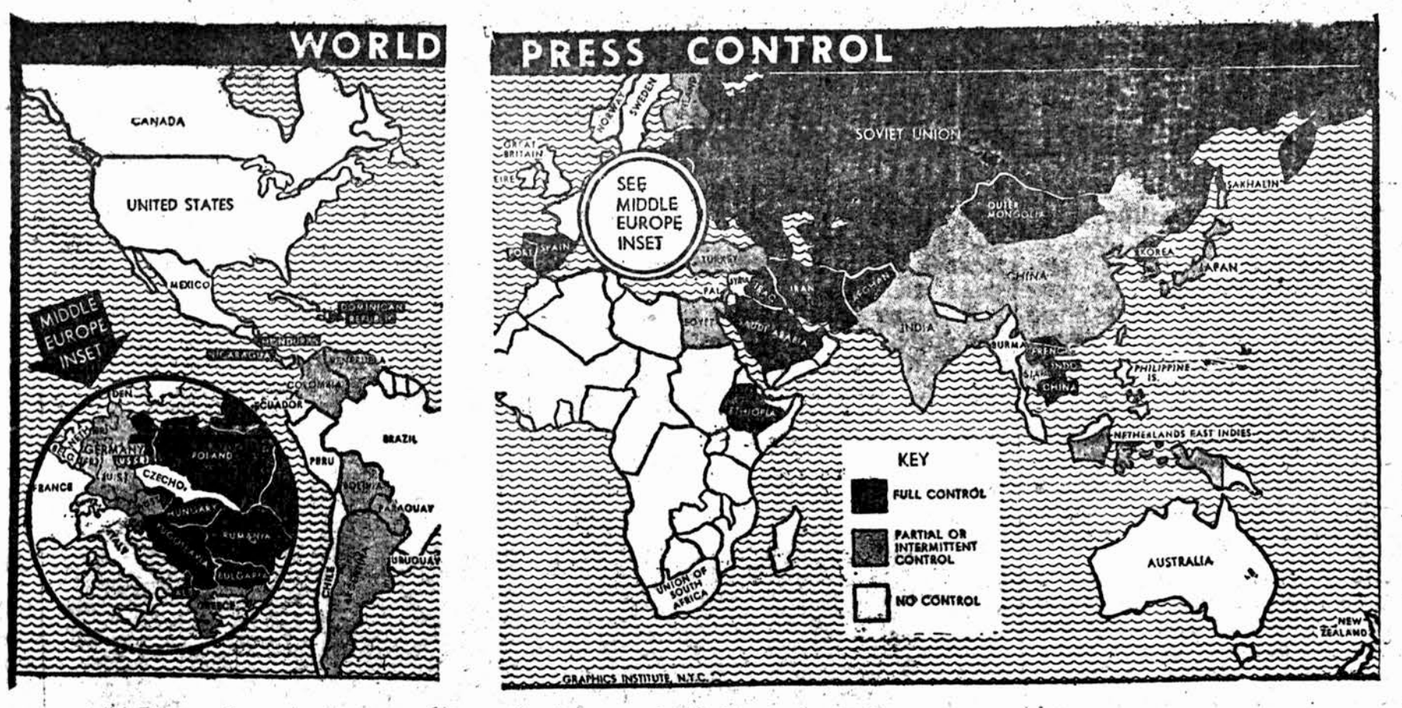
KIRKEE.

You sound rather unchivalrous, Reader Narayanswami, to deny beauty and physical culture to the fair sex! What if they are only a few as compared to the legion of worse halves? Educationists tell us that an educated woman is of far more use in spreading enlightenment than the mere man. We do therefore value the minority of our fair readers sufficiently to give them a special page—all for themselves!

However it was just a fortuitous coincidence that we had terminated the contract for the beauty feature just when we received the above letter. Now, we only hope no outraged Amazon will dub us the Beast!—Ed.

★

All correspondence meant for this Department should be superscribed: "Between Ourselves", Bombay Chronicle Weekly, Bombay.



Map shows areas where the press is fully, partially and not controlled at all.

On World News Front

Blackouts & Brownouts!

By Thomas Whiteside

Freedom of the press was supposedly one of the major war aims, for which the blood of millions was shed, but the major part of the world has still got its news controlled. As the author sagely observes there are many ways of skinning a cat, and legality means little to an experienced censor.

The Egyptian Government recently appropriated dol. 80,000 for the construction of a special jail for journalists. This little gesture was probably expected to add dignity to their confinement. A more reasonable explanation is that too many editors and reporters had been running afoul of Egypt's press-control law.

As in Egypt, journalism in most of the world today is still a highly hazardous occupation. The Georgia editor who faced an armed mob after writing an editorial against Eugene Talmadge's racial-supremacy programme got away with a tongue-in-cheek apology, but in Zagreb Mrs. Marika Raditch, editor of a Croat Peasant Party organ, simply was bombed out of business for circulating ideas which annoyed the Tito Government. In a sense, the woman editor of Zagreb was fortunate: her press was broken, the type fonts scattered, the debris lay out on the street and all could see that violence had been done. If the culprits had been smarter, they would have used a censor instead of a bomb so that when the paper appeared it would have been innocuous and its readers none the wiser.

This, in fact, is what happens to the vast majority of readers in the world. For 65 per cent of the world's population—some one billion people—are living under government press censorship of one kind or another. Even within the United Nations, at least 20 member states regularly practise censorship upon the mass flow of information within their countries.

In Washington, the State Department talks of establishing bilateral treaties guaranteeing full and free exchanges of information between signatory states. In Madrid, Teheran and Buenos Aires, the holders of power blandly cite Article 26 of the International Telecommunications Convention of 1932, which permits censorship of messages "which might appear dangerous to the safety of the state" as justification for suppression of legitimate news dispatches.

How Cats Are Skinned!

There are many ways of skinning a cat: legality means little to an experienced censor. While most of the world is in the grip of a great newsprint shortage, in Argentina Peron can manipulate much of the press by allocating newsprint to his favourites and denying it to his enemies. In any of the Balkan countries or in Palestine censors can kill correspondents' dispatches by delaying them until their news value is lost. In India officials even censor radiophotos this way. In Yugoslavia a correspondent who returns to his home office after writing dispatches considered unfavourable by the Tito Government just can't seem to get a re-entry permit. The Yugoslavs deny that this involves censorship, and indeed no foreign correspondent's copy is touched by a censor. Yugoslav ministries abroad cable back copies of the dispatches as they appear and the Yugoslav authorities govern their co-operativeness accordingly.

In Russia there are no travel facilities available outside of Moscow for correspondents, and thus no news. Spain and many other countries institute "responsibility censorship" for foreign newspapermen—behave yourself, treat us well and you can stay as long as you like. Printing presses suddenly can be made available to friends, and just as suddenly inaccessible to recalcitrants. Mostly there exists plain fear of reprisals and frame-ups for editors who speak out of turn.

In the face of this, talks of treaties struggle bravely on in the chancelleries of the world, and so does the same old shadow boxing. They all have freedom of the press. Yugoslavia has it—in Article 27 of the constitution. But no opposition paper exists. When Milan Grol tried to circulate his little sheet "Demokratija", the government-controlled typographers' union refused to set type for it. That put Grol out of business. The democratic and radical parties in Yugoslavia have freedom of the press, but the press was not allowed to publish their refusal to have any part of the Constituent Assemblies of the Federated Republics. They have to circulate their news on typewritten sheets.

The same frantic kind of semantics distinguishes most discussions between East and West on problems of free communications. Most of the trouble probably lies in the bellies of their respective peoples. A hungry, illiterate Arab is apt to be less concerned about who censors what in the paper he can't read than, say, Kent Cooper of the Associated Press.

It's not much use offering press freedom to impoverished peoples as a substitute for rice, education or decent housing. Nobody seriously proposes that the Russians adopt Western-style press freedom when they already find themselves impelled to undertake a tremendous nationalistic and ideological drive, involving horrendous word-pictures of the foreign devil to keep their people working at back-breaking tasks.

Czechoslovakia Points The Way

Yet there does seem to be a middle way of achieving a decent measure of freedom of information which is tolerable, if not completely acceptable, to East and West alike. The new, progressive but non-Communist International Organization of Journalists, which last spring held its first convention in Copenhagen, won unanimous consent from all its members in a programme calling for a free press 'which is a responsible press.'

Czechoslovakia has begun an interesting experiment along the lines of this resolution. At the end of the war, she faced communications problems typical of South-Eastern European countries: (1) a terrible shortage of newsprint; (2) liquidation of her best journalists during the German occupation; and (3) the necessity for self-discipline in distributing news or propaganda affecting the great powers, particularly Russia. Up to the present, Czechoslovakia has tackled these problems without interfering with basic press freedom or the quick tempers of powerful states.

The Czech government dealt with the newsprint shortage by instituting a kind of FCC for the press, a commission empowered to allocate common carriers of news, with scarce paper the substitute for scarce frequencies. Licenses are allocated according to public service offered by applicants, as with FCC policy. The government, however, went further than the FCC does by decreeing, with approval of the Constitutional Assembly, the limitation of licenses to the five political parties and to farmers' groups, trade unions and other such organizations. Thus no individual or private corporation can own a newspaper in Czechoslovakia. Individual opinions are rare in the Czech press; editorial policy is determined only after the editor has consulted closely with the groups he represents. Czech papers, in this sense, are co-operative, and to American journals such as the Chicago "Tribune" and the New York "Daily News" probably are alien to the American way of life, since our own newspapers are not obliged to take into account the desires of their readers.

Screen Test For Ideology

Anyone who wants to write for a Czech paper must first be screened by a board of the Alliance of Czech Journalists. This board inquires very thoroughly into the candidate's educational and moral background. The board's decision to accept or reject the application is reached by majority vote. If the candidate is accepted, he must subscribe to a code of ethics, violation of which can result in his expulsion from the profession. (Note to the American Newspaper Guild: Czech, British, Australian and New Zealand newspapermen have a code of ethics: when will American newsmen have one?)

Young Czech reporters are trained at the Prague Institute of Journalism to fill the gap left by the execution of hundreds of Czech writers by the Nazis. Upon graduation, they receive a title roughly translatable as "editor," the holding and use of which is protected by law.

All Czech papers adhere fairly well to the major policies of the Common Front coalition. This apparently has been a matter of volition: no law or decree requires loyalty to it. No censorship exists, but there have been minor import bans on four Czech-American newspapers likely to cause ructions in Slovakia.

Although the Czech Communists are now manoeuvring for nationalisation, and therefore totalitarian control of the Czech press, the present setup is not particularly objectionable to either the Russians or the West. It is not perfect by any means, but it does provide an interesting proving ground for the press of other European countries lying in the East-West penumbra of influence.

*

Six Censored Countries

Portugal: One of the strictest and most corrupt censorship machines in the world rules the Portuguese press. Papers are suspended or punished arbitrarily by the Ministry of Information. Many foreign correspondents are treated as "dangerous individuals" and are watched constantly by agents of the PVDE, the Portuguese secret service organized by the Gestapo and still under the leadership of its appointees. Twenty years of censorship have so killed the sense of dignity of Portuguese publishers that many would rather take advantage of Salazar's favours for good behaviour than revert to press freedom and competition. An average of two columns of doctored news is supplied daily by the Secretariat of Propaganda, whose chief, Antonio Eca de Queiroz, was one of the leading German agents in Portugal during the war.

Spain: The Franco censorship machine extends to every outlet of communications in Spain. Editorial subjects and treatment are dictated daily by Tomas Cerro, director-general of the press. All Government reports are printed in full. The Spanish public judges the degree of press opposition only by the lack of fervor with which various editors interpret propaganda directives. Three foreign correspondents have been expelled within the last year for "hostile attitudes" to the Franco regime.

India: Press freedom accorded the British dominions does not extend to other parts of the Empire. Dispatches by foreign correspondents and domestic newspapers are still subject to censorship by the Civil and Provincial Governments. The postal code provides for suppression of dispatches discrediting the Government. The sedition law is also invoked. The Government can, and does, issue decrees requiring individual papers to post bonds guaranteeing good behaviour. These bonds can be seized and others demanded until the paper goes out of business.

Russia: All outgoing dispatches are subjected to censorship. "Blind" censorship, i. e., deletions or suppressions without the correspondent's knowledge, has decreased. Correspondents are generally on a "good-behaviour" system. All domestic media of communication are completely controlled. A purge is going on within the domestic-propaganda machine, with all purveyors of "alien ideologies" being rooted out.

Poland: Foreign correspondents' dispatches are uncensored and they themselves given all possible facilities, but the domestic press is under tight control despite the fact that the Polish Government operates under the 1921 constitution, which specifically prohibits censorship. Editors of Gazeta Ludowa, Mikolajczyk's organ, say that their paper has been censored as many as 300 times in a month. Polish papers get most of their foreign news through the official agency, PAP, and no outsiders try to compete.

China: The Chinese press is free—theoretically. In practice, Kuomintang censorship varies between a moderate and a complete blackout. The principal papers in Kuomintang-held North China show suspicious unanimity in their choice and treatment of editorial subject matter. Most Chinese newspapers are owned by various factions of the Kuomintang. Those which attack Kuomintang policies are frequently suppressed. With one exception, Communist newspapers are forbidden in Kuomintang territory. The exception, the New China Daily News, has to fight intimidation of its advertisers and newsboys.

(New Republic)

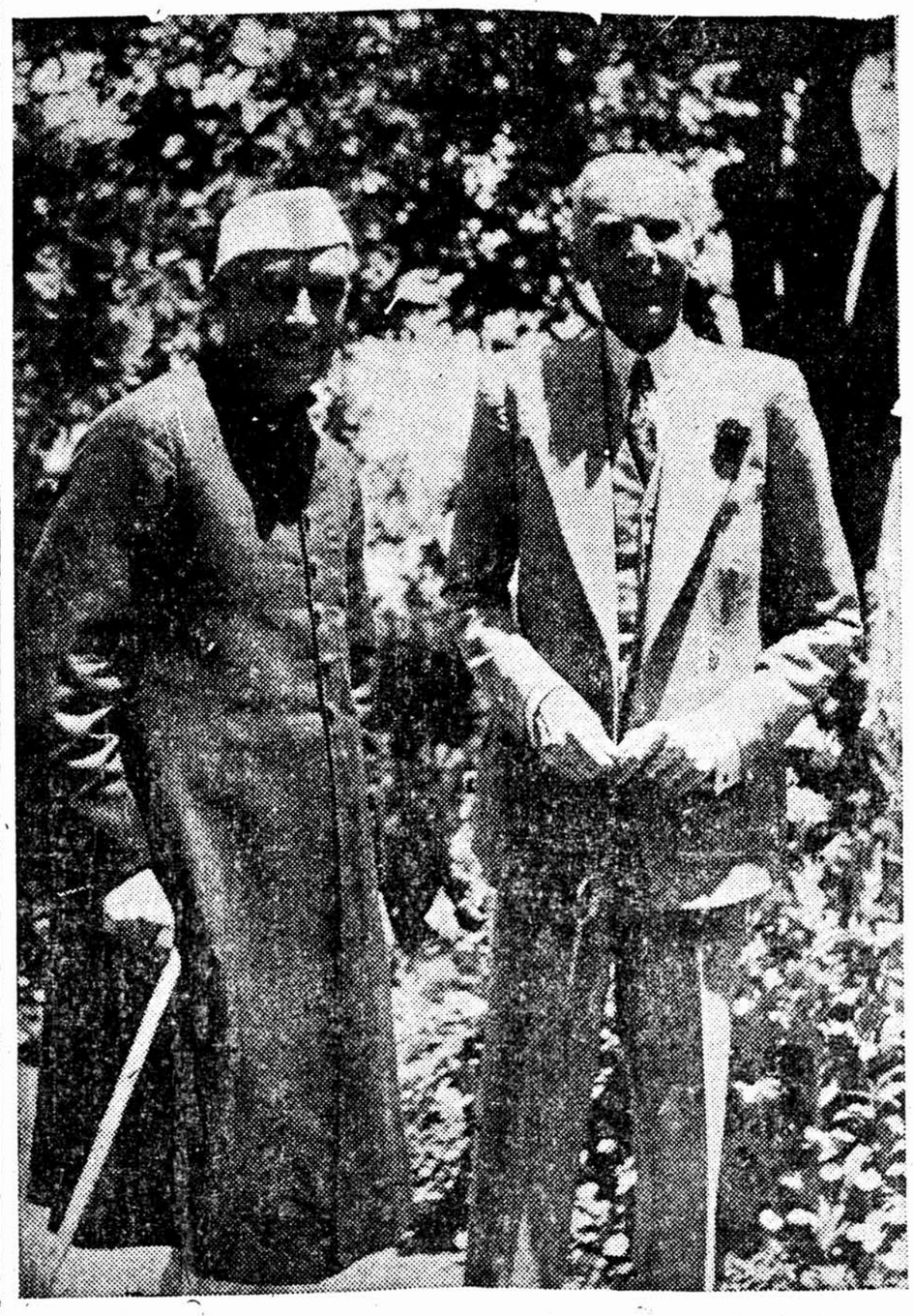
"Nehru's Appeal stems from various factors—admiration for his intellect, pride in his status abroad, affection for his sensitive and human impulses and response to his vast personal contacts made through tireless travels throughout the land."

The Correspondent writes:—

"Of Nehru and the party (Congress) it may be said, they regard Jinnah as a talented but highly legalistic attorney who—with the support of the British it is charged—has taken advantage of India's constitutional problem, to press home technicalities and communal attitudes".....

"Jinnah is a controversialist supreme, hard and unyielding. He uses a cynical and rather familiar technique—repetition of slogans, inflammation of religious emotions and uncompromising demands."

As Others See Us



Nehru And Jinnah—A Study In Contrasts

By George E. Jones

In New York Times Magazine

An astute Indian politician, discussing Mohammed Ali Jinnah, once remarked that two kinds of successful leaders exist in India. One type he described as "the controversialist" who draws and argues his issues only in terms of black and white. The other variety, he said, is Jawaharlal Nehru.

This analysis may oversimplify the contrast between the two extraordinary figures—Jinnah, who injects religious emotion into the argument for India's partition on the basis of Hindu-Moslem discord, and Nehru, who propounds almost philosophically, if not always soundly, the unity of India on intellectual premises.

The march of recent events has placed the two men in a position where their acts affect one of the world's most populous nations, a key state in the world's future. They are both pursuing a single high aim—a free and tranquil India. But in their concepts of how that aim should be attained and in their personalities there could hardly be two men more different.

Political necessity has brought the two men together on many occasions and from time to time has produced compromises, but they still find each other formidable and elusive "I must confess I don't understand Jinnah" Nehru told me once "What does he want? What is he willing to agree to? When I try to ascertain his mind on these and other questions, I get no satisfaction." Similarly, Jinnah has complained that he cannot fully understand Nehru's extremely complex and subtle mind.

What are the programs of these two men? What are their personalities? What are their qualities of leadership? What keeps them apart? Can they ever attain that concord which India needs?

As to their programs, the two men stand opposed on the most important issue confronting India—a unified, independent nation or a subcontinent divided into a "Pakistan" composed of provinces having Moslem majorities and a "Hindustan" composed of predominantly Hindu areas. To this difference can, of course, be added others of more subtle shading.

Rival Philosophies

The Congress party has fought its nationalist struggle principally on anti-British lines, while the Moslem League, a comparative newcomer to the Indian political scene, confines its political sphere of action to what it terms "protective measures" against the Hindu majority. Nehru seeks—with what success every observer must judge for himself—to bring various communities into the Nationalist fold. Jinnah and the Moslem League stress communal rivalry. Nehru seems to veer slightly to the left of center in his general political outlook. Jinnah to all appearances favours an indeterminate middle-class social and political structure for his Pakistan.

In their persons the men are totally unlike. Nehru, now 57, is assured, casual and graceful. Except for his journeys abroad he dresses entirely in Indian clothes—Jodhpurs, long sherwani (coat) and an overseas-style Congress cap concealing his baldness. Jinnah, thirteen years older than Nehru, is lean, dour, wary, intense and stiff. Although he is less well acquainted with Western culture, he dresses immaaculately, even elegantly in Western clothes, donning Indian garb only when he addresses a gathering.

Their backgrounds are not too dissimilar, save for religion. Nehru was born into a patrician family of Kashmiri Brahmins, of the bluest blood, with a family heritage of prestige and ability which facilitated his early rise in Indian politics. Jinnah comes from a well-to-do but otherwise undistinguished merchant family. Both went to England to study, but whereas Nehru went to Harrow and Cambridge to sip of the esthetic pleasures, Jinnah studied at Lincoln's Inn in London, where he was known as the "tall, thin boy in the funny long yellow coat." Both went into politics via the Congress party, but Jinnah broke away, to rally Indian Islam to the banner carrying the crescent and star.

Their methods differ widely. Nehru has never sought to organize a personal political following. His appeal stems from various factors—admiration for his intellect, pride in his status abroad, affection for his sensitive and human impulses and response to his vast personal contacts made through tireless travels throughout the land. Conversely, Jinnah's following is definitely personal, and fanatically loyal. He comes close to vindicating his claim that all of India's nearly 100,000,000 Moslems obey his call.

Nehru's position in India's seething political cauldron is as indefinable as the man himself. He is not, as so often represented abroad, the leader of the Indian Nationalist movement. He is not the voice of the Congress party Both these distinctions must still be reserved for Mohandas K. Gandhi. Instead, Nehru is the Nationalists' intellectual spokesman, the face of the Congress party that is turned to the Western world. He is not the most powerful political figure in his party; that title probably belongs to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, a blunt, uncompromising "boss". Nehru cares little for the routine work of politics.

Yet, with these reservations, Nehru remains, next to Gandhi, the dominating figure of the Nationalist cause. And next to Gandhi he has infused more of his personality and philosophy into the party than any other. Gandhi has designated Nehru as his successor—whatever that is worth—and he even referred to him as "the uncrowned king" when Nehru took office as Vice President of India's first popularly elected Executive Council. Jinnah is the leader, spokesman, strategist and field general of the Moslem League, the one dominating personality.

In political techniques the two men show the same divergences that mark them otherwise. Nehru talks to the masses of independence and unity, freely employing abstractions from his retentive memory. He modifies and changes in the search for compromise Jinnah is the controversialist supreme—harsh and unyielding. He uses a cynical and rather familiar technique—repetition of slogans, inflammation of religious emotions and uncompromising demands If he avoids complete cynicism it is only because Qaed e Azem (the Great Leader), as he is known to his followers, pursues his objective with a mind that looks to neither right nor left

Nehru, though a Hindu by birth, is an agnostic by preference. To some extent, therefore, he avoids the bitterly personal emotions which dominate most of India's politicians. It is significant that the Moslem League press and orators heap most of their partisan abuse on Gandhi, Patel and lesser Congress figures' comparatively little of it is directed toward Nehru.

"A Legalistic Attorney"

From the other side of the barrier, Nehru is inclined to look down on Jinnah's intellectual talents and to regard him as a disruptive influence in India. This attitude is even more true in the Congress party as a whole, which has become increasingly bitter towards Jinnah. Of Nehru and the party it may be said they regard Jinnah as a talented but highly legalistic attorney who—with the support of the British, it is charged—has taken advantage of India's constitutional position to press home technicalities and communal attitudes directed against all Hindus and the Congress party particularly.

For the future there seems one possible bridge between the two hostile communities. Nehru is by political preference a rather indefinable Socialist and his remarks on India's economic renovation have in the past appealed to a portion of the Moslems who think of themselves as downtrodden by the superior wealth and education of the Hindu community.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
HYDROCELE SPECIALIST,
WHO,
WITHOUT OPERATION
Cures Hydrocele at one sitting in 15 minutes, has temporarily changed his consulting Room from Sardargrah Hotel, to INVANHOE BUILDINGS, Backbay Reclamation 4th Floor Fort.
Phone No 27390

SAID SUBHAS BOSE--AMAR LAHIRI
This is a book of great value, containing all the articles of Dr. Baw Mau, Subhas Chandra, Rash Behari and many important documentary facts, and pictures. Price Rs. 3/4/-.
THE BOOK HOUSE
15, College Sq. CALCUTTA

"HUMANITARIAN EQUIPMENT"

Retired Calcutta Police Chief On Use Of Tear Gas For "Mob Control"

LONDON, Jan. 31, (Reuter): "Chanticleer" the columnist of the Labour "Daily Herald" commenting today on a pamphlet issued by a firm called "Civil Protection (1946) Limited" of London, advertising the use of tear gas for "mob control" says that when he applied at the office of the firm for further information he was referred to see Mr. Reginald Clarke, Retired Commissioner of police for Calcutta.

The columnist writes "Sir Reginald told me that his firm passes on orders for tear smoke only to its American manufacturers. It can be sold, he said, only to the police or other Government Department."

The Liberal "News Chronicle" publishes an interview with Sir Reginald who explained to the paper that the Civil Protection (1946) Limited of which he is the chairman, is a British Company whose wares came from the Federal Laboratories of Pittsburg, United States.

"They go direct to consumers, the largest being the Government of India, without touching the shores of Britain" Sir Reginald told the "News Chronicle" reporter, who writes that Sir Reginald believes through his experience as a police officer in India that the equipment supplied by his company is 'Humanitarian."

Foreign Delegates To Survey India's Youth Conditions

LONDON, Jan. 31 (Reuter): Six delegates—from the Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain, France, Yugoslavia and Denmark—are to leave London within the next week for a survey of youth conditions in India. Representing the World Federation of Democratic Youth they will contact leaders of Indian Youth Organisations as well as national leaders and prepare a report on youth education training and welfare in India for presentation to the World Youth Council.

Four of the delegates—from Soviet Russia, France, Yugoslavia and Denmark—arrive in London tomorrow to join the British and American delegates. The British Delegate has not yet been chosen; but the other delegates are Mrs. Olga Chetchotkina (Soviet Union), Mrajko Tomovic (Yugoslavia) M. Jean Loutissier (France), Molsen Marius (Denmark) and Miss Palmer (United States).

Composition Of New Italian Government

LONDON, Feb. 1 (Reuter): Agreement in principle on the composition of the new Italian Government was reached last night at a meeting between the representatives of the Christian Democrat, Socialist and Communist Parties under the Chairmanship of the outgoing Premier, Signor Alcide de Gasperi, according to Rome radio.

To-day, a commission will draw up the Government programme and an hour later, another commission will determine the composition of the Government.

B. B. C. Blamed For Bloodshed In Poland

WARSAW Feb. 1, (APA): A government spokesman last night attacked the B.B.C. broadcasts to Poland, declaring that those responsible for the news broadcasts in Polish should "share the responsibility for the bloodshed in Poland."

The Foreign Ministry's press chief, M. Wiktor Grosz, said that the whole tone of the B.B.C. Polish service was one of "hatred and calumnies against present democratic Poland. "The provocative tone has something to do with inciting the people in this country to murder each other", he added.

ECHO OF MADRAS COMMUNIST ARRESTS

12 Habeas Corpus Applications Rejected

MADRAS, Jan. 31 (API): Their Lordships Justices Horwill and Bell dismissed 12 applications for the issue of a 'writ of habeas corpus' to produce before the Court, Messrs. D. Chenchiah, T. R. Subramaniam and 10 other Communists who were arrested in the city on the morning of January 23, under the provisions of the Public Safety Ordinance No. 1, 1947.

In dismissing the applications, their Lordships accepted the principle that the Ordinance took effect from the commencement of the day of its publication, from the midnight of January 22-23. (The Ordinance was published on the evening of January 23).

The request of the counsel for petitioners for leave to appeal to the Federal Court was also dismissed.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

A new DISPOSALS Feature

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. 30,000 pairs of unused ankle boots, size 7. *Reserve price per unit (1 pair) Rs. 8/-*

2. 100,000 pairs of unused ankle boots, size 8. *Reserve price per unit (1 pair) Rs. 8/-.*

3. 28,000 pairs of unused ankle boots, size 9. *Reserve price per unit (1 pair) Rs. 8/-.*

4. 30,000 pairs of unused ankle boots of various sizes. *Reserve price per unit (1 pair) Rs. 8/-.*

Items 1 to 4 are located at Central Ordnance Depot, Cawnpore.

5. 16,000 pairs of unused ankle boots, size 8, located at Ordnance Depot, Drigh Road, Karachi. *Reserve price per unit (1 pair) Rs. 8/-.*

6. 7,000 Plywood sheets, 4ft. x 6ft.x 5/8 in. thick, located at E.S.D. Jhingerpul, Calcutta. *Reserve price per unit (1 sheet) Rs. 10/-.*

7. 88,000 packets of round filter papers, 12.5 cm. No. 42 (100 in one packet), located at A.M.S. (I) Lucknow. *Reserve price per unit (1 packet) Rs. 2/-.*

8. 16,000 packets of round filter papers, 12.5 cm. No. 42 (100 in one packet), located at 37, I.B.M.S. Avadi. *Reserve price per unit (1 packet) Rs 2/-.*

9. 10,000 unused bicycle tubes, 28in.x 1½in., located at Central Ordnance Depot, Jubbulpore. *Reserve price per unit (1 tube) Re. 1/-.*

10. 500 unused motor vehicle tubes, 32in.x6in., located at Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore. *Reserve price per unit (1 tube) Rs. 10/-.*

All quantities quoted are approximate only.

AC 230

Bids may be for the whole or a part quantity of all items. Export will be permitted in the case of items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8.

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, by February 16th, 1947 will be accepted. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by February 24th, 1947. Public opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on February 17th, 1947. Stores must be removed by March 11th, 1947 They will be sold "as is, where is."

Sealed tenders in double covers, superscribed "WS9". may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in Reserve/Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury. Permits to view from Regional Commissioners, Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore and Cawnpore

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

No-Confidence Motion Against P. C. C.

Congressmen Meet Kripalani

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31, (API): A deputation of Congressmen from the Punjab representing those who are in charge of the Provincial Congress Committee and the group which is in opposition to them saw the Congress President, Acharya Kripalani, today and discussed with him the situation arising out of the no-confidence motion tabled against the President and other office-bearers of the P. C. C.

It is learnt that the Congress President advised the deputation to discuss the matter among themselves and arrive at an agreeable compromise before February 8, but if no understanding was possible by then, the Provincial Congress Committee should meet on February 16 to take a decision on the no-confidence motion.

N. M. JOSHI'S ADJOURNMENT FOR CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

To Discuss Country-Wide Searches Of Communist Party Offices

NEW DELHI Feb. 1 (API.) Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., (Central) has tabled an adjournment motion to discuss the "simultaneous searches all over the country of the offices of the Communist Party and its branches, of the residences of many individual Communists of the offices of several Trade Unions and Kisan Sabhas, accompanied by some arrests and taking away of some documents."

Mr. Joshi has also tabled a motion referring specifically to the searches made in Delhi.

APPLICATIONS FOR JOBS IN U. N. SECRETARIAT

To Be Forwarded To Public Service Commission

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31, (API): All applications for appointments in the secretariat of the U. N. should be sent to the Federal Public Service Commission, Simla, who will forward applications to the United Nations says a press note. All enquiries should therefore, be addressed to the Sscretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Simla, and not to the External Affairs Department.

No clerical appointments are being made at present and applications from persons with only clerical experience will therefore be ignored.

The press note issued by the External Affairs Department on February 26, 1946, and that issued by the Home Department on April 1, 1946 are cancelled.

U. S. MARINES REGIMENT QUITS CHINA

PEIPING, Jan. 31 (APA): One United States Marine Regiment sailed from the Fort of Tanghu to-day, thus reducing the strength of U. S. Marines in North China to below 10,000.

RIGHT OF LIBERTY AND EQUALITY

Hansa Mehta Presents India's Draft For International Bill

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, Jan. 31, (Reuter): The Indian Delegate to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, today presented India's draft for an international bill of human rights.

The draft states, "Firstly" every human being is entitled to the right of liberty, including the right to personal freedom of worship, opinion, assembly and association and the right of access to the United Nations without the risk of reprisal wherever there is actual or threatened infringement of human rights.

"Secondly, every human being has the right to equality without distinction of race, sex, language, religion, nationality or political belief.

Thirdly, every human being has the right of security, including the right to work, right to education and health, to participate in Government and the right to property, subject only to the over-riding consideration of public wealth when the state or appropriate organs require it after paying equitable compensation.

The Indian draft proposes that non-self-governing areas and trusteeship areas should automatically come under the Bill of Rights which should also include non-member states. Nothing in the bill shall take away the obligations of the individual to his own state, it says.

LEAGUE'S CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST PUNJAB MINISTRY

'Ordinance Has Reduced Civil Liberties To A Farce'

'Fascist Methods' Of Gagging Public Opinion Condemned

Muslims Principal Sufferers: Withdrawal Of Bans & Release Of Arrested Persons Urged

KARACHI, February 1. (A.P.I.): The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League resumed its sitting for the fourth day at 11 a.m. today, to discuss the situation in the Punjab.

Choudhury Nazir Ahmed, member of the Constituent Assembly and Sheikh Mohamud Amin, M.L.A., both from the Punjab, who have arrived here by special invitation reported to the Working Committee their views on the situation in their province. The discussion was inconclusive when the Committee adjourned at 2 p.m.

The Working Committee adjourned sine die' at 8-45 p.m. today, after four days' sitting. It adopted a lengthy resolution on the Punjab situation and proposed to release two more resolutions—one on Bihar and the other on Hazara situation, tomorrow morning.

Text Of Resolution On Punjab

The following is the full text of the resolution on the Punjab situation:—

"The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League have noted with grave concern the serious situation developing in the Punjab where thousands of Muslims, men and women, are courting arrest every day, all over the province, as a protest against the suppression of their political and civil liberties and against continued provocation to them by the Provincial Ministry.

"One of these provocations, which deeply stirred the feelings of Muslims in the Punjab and outside, was the order promulgated by the Punjab Government on January 24 and since withdrawn, declaring the Muslim National Guards an unlawful association. The Committee strongly condemn this order which amounted to a biggest and most high-handed attempt to suppress the activities of the Muslim League in the Punjab. The National Guards is a body of volunteers organised by the Muslim League to assist in peaceful and legitimate political and social work.

"The National Guards functions under the Muslim League's discipline and control and forms part of the Muslim League organization. The Working Committee congratulates the League organization on having successfully resisted this insulting order, and secured its withdrawal. The Commitee, however cannot overlook the fact that the mere withdrawal of this order makes no improvement in the general conditions prevailing in the Punjab, and involving, on the one hand, persistent and widespread presecution of Muslims for political reasons by the Ministry and, on the almost total denial to them of those constitutional attitudes of self-expression and criticism of the Government by the Opposition which are the essential bases of democracy.

"FASCIST METHODS"

"The present Ministry which is a fundamentally unrepresentative and unpopular one, and which is a creation of combination of groups hostile to the Muslim League, which is the largest party and the Muslims in the Punjab generally, in its fear of free public opinion and democratic principles, and in order to maintain itself in office in defiance of the wishes and rights of the politically awakened majority in the Punjab has been resorting, with growing wreckessness, to the Fascist methods of gagging public opinion, suppressing normal civil and constitutional liberties of the people and persecuting its political opponents.

"For a long time now the provincial legislature has practically ceased to function except for the purpose of hurried voting on the budget once in a year, the Opposition being given absolutely no opportunity of bringing forward non-official proposals in the House.

CIVIL LIBERTIES REDUCED TO FARCE"

"A ban on public meetings, under section 144 of the Cr.P.C., practically throughout the province, has long been a normal feature of the administration. A so-called public safety ordinance, which reduces civil liberties and the liberty of the press to a farce, has been promulgated on a false pretext. The act that the powers vested in the Government and its officials, under this Ordinance, are actually being used to put down an agitation for the restoration of civil liberties in the Province has thoroughly exposed the falsehood of the pretext for promulgating it. It is significant that the Muslims are the principal sufferers from all these bans and restrictions on fundamental civil rights and normal political activity, because the other communities can influence the administration through their chosen representative in the Ministry.

"At the same time the Ministry has been carrying on a widespread campaign of persecution, coercion and intimidation against workers and supporters of the Muslim League with the object of disrupting and breaking up the political solidarity of Muslims. Its war upon the United Political Front of Muslims in the Punjab has imposed untold suffering on numerous Muslims, particularly in the rural areas of the province. Thousands have been and are being even refused any ration of controlled commodities, like sugar and kerosine oil, and otherwise persecuted because they are members or supporters of the Muslim League. Muslim public servants from gazetted officers down to clerks and petty village officials, who refuse to act as the tools of the Ministers in their political war upon the Muslim League, are being harrased, humiliated and removed from positions of responsibility.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

"Keeping in view the situation thus created in the Punjab, the Committee have no doubt that the responsibility for the present serious developments in the Punjab rests solely on those who have practically blocked every channel of constitutional political activity for Muslims, and made it impossible for them to exercise (their) ordinary civil rights or to hold and express freely their political opinions, thereby reducing democracy in the Punjab to mockery.

The Working Committe express their whole-hearted sympathy for Muslims of the Punjab in their sufferings and trials. It is the Committee's considered opinion and earnest advise to Muslims that they should maintain a perfectly non-violent, disciplined, firm and dignified attitude in their protest against repression and coercion and the suppression of democratic freedom in their province.

"The Working Committee wish to make it absolutely clear that the objectives of the Punjab Muslim League's present movement are confined to securing the restoration of normal civil liberties in that province, and involve no inter-communal issue at all. The Committee warn Muslims as well as non-Muslims to be on their guard against attempts which may be made out of mischievous motives or because of misapprehensions, to give the present situation in the Punjab a colour of inter-communal strife or to import irrelevant communal controversies into it, and feel confindent that no community will lend itself to be dragged into this conflict by the machinations of those who want to discredit the Muslim League.

WITHDRAW BANS

"The Working Committee most earnestly urge and call upon the Punjab Government to forthwith withdraw all restrictive measures on political activities, and not to misuse the special powers conferred by the Punjab Public Safety Ordinance 1946, and release all those who have been imprisoned arrested or detained in this connection.

TRUMAN WANTS MANY 'BIG THREE' MEETINGS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, (Reuter): President Truman declared at a Press Conference today that he would "be very pleased" to see Mr. Clement Attlee and Generalissmo Josef Stalin in Washington for a new "Big Three" meeting.

He insisted, however, that he did not expect to leave United States' shores to attend such a revival of war time Conferences between leaders of the United States, Britain and Russia.

President Truman said this in a comment on Generalissimo Stalin's statement in a recent interview with Mr. Eilliott Roosevelt that he hoped for not one but several "Big Three" meetings in future.

President Truman said that he knew of no plans for such a meeting but he would be very pleased to see British and Russian colleagues in Washington.

NON-LEAGUERS UNITING AGAINST LEAGUE

NEW DELHI, Feb 1 (API.) Representatives of Sind Jamait, Jamiat-i-Ulema-i-Hind Khaksars, Momins and Muslim Majlis had informal discussions today with Maulana Azad, Educational Member in the Interim Government, to formulate a common policy.

It is understood that no final decision was arrived at but a Conference of non-League Muslims may, however, be convened sometime next month, when the situation in the country will be reviewed and steps taken to establish a united front against the Muslim League.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON
(MARCH)
NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

Previous Closing	31.82
Today's Opening	31.86
Difference	+4
Today's Closing	32.04
Difference	+22

Sind Women Volunteers To March On Punjab

SITUATION ALL OVER EASY: AGITATION LACKS ENTHUSIASM, SAY GOVT.

"We Have No Communal Motives", Ghazanfarali Replies To Tara Singh

LAHORE, February 1. (A.P.I.): "Further reports from all parts of the Province show that although there is no desire on the part of the Muslim League to abandon the agitation, it lacks enthusiasm" says a press communique issued by the Punjab Government at 5 p.m. today.

"Partly because it was Frida and and partly because of ten preventive arrests made the night before, feelings were slightly tense in Amritsar. A meeting was held in Khair Dins mosque and thereafter a procession was taken out and only 24 arrests were made.

At Gujrat and Sialkot the position is well in hand.

"Small processions were taken out and a few arrests were made. At Julundur there were several processions after Friday prayers. More activity was evident in Multan. After prayers a meeting was held in the Amakhas Garden and a procession was taken out which dispersed after about an hour. Ludhiana, and Campbellpur are quieter than before. Small processions were taken out in these cities but in Ludhiana two or three processions dispersed voluntarily. Only a few arrests were made at Campbellpur.

"The situation has improved in Gujranwala and Shehpura. Pro cessions were taken out as a matter of course resulting in some token arrests. There has been no trouble in Hissar. The procession terminated of its own acord and no arrests were made. There was some demonstration in Jhelum resulting in the detention of a few persons."

NO ARRESTS IN LAHORE

An earlier Communique issued at 1 P.M. says:

"Yesterday being Friday, there were

(Continued on Page 16.)

SIND WOMEN VOLUNTEERS FOR PUNJAB

KARACHI, Feb. 1, (A.P.I.): Begum Abdullah Harroon, President of the Women's Section of the All-India Muslim League has received a communication from the Women National Guards in the Punjab for help.

At a public meeting of Muslim women at Karachi yesterday about one thonsand women volunteers were enrolled for the purpose.

The meeting passed a resolution condemning the Punjab Government.

THREE KNIFE ATTACKS IN CITY

BOMBAY, Feb. 1, (A.P.I.): "Three persons were injured in knife attacks on Saturday in Dadar East, Lower Parel and Byculla areas" says a Press Note issued tonight by the Director of Publicity, Bombay.

"Minor incidents of stone-throwing and soda water bottle throwing occurred in Pydhoni and Princess Street areas".—Adds the Press Note.

CURFEW IN DADAR AREA

BOMBAY, Feb. 1 (A.P.I.): Curfew has been ordered in Dadar East area from today (February 1), states a press note issued by the Director of Publicity today.

The hours of curfew are from 6 p.m. to 8 a.m. The order which will remain in force for seven days, applies to the places and areas bounded by and inclusive of—

On the west by Dadar Main Road from Vincent Road to Naigaum Cross Road;

On the north by Naigaum Cross Road from Dadar Main Road to Naigaum Road.

On the east by Naigaum Road from Naigaum Cross Road to Govindji Kini Road; and

On the south by Govindji Kini Road from Naigaum Road to Dadar Main Road.

Trams and buses will be permitted to proceed along Vincent Road provided they are not halted within the curfew hours.

LEAGUE FIGHTING FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES

No Communal Objectives, Says Ghazanfarali

KARACHI, Feb. 1. (A.P.I.): The demands of the Muslim League in the Punjab as officially conveyed to the Punjab Governor by the Nawab of Mamdot were confined to restoration of normal civil and political liberties and opportunities to the people. They were entirely just and reasonable said Mr. Ghazanfarali Khan. Health Member of the Interim Government, who had been in telephonic communication with Lahore, in a press statement today.

Mr. Ghazanfarali Khan emphasised that the Muslim demonstrations in the Punjab were not aimed at communal domination by them over other communities and that he was surprised to read Master Tara Singh's statement.

Mr. Ghaznafarli Khan said:— "I request Master Tara Singh and other non-Muslim leaders of the Punjab to do the same

"In any case, I would beg non-Muslim friends in the Punjab not to misunderstand the position or to give communal colour to a situation which involves no inter-communal issue at all. They must realise the responsiblity for inter-communal peace as much as the Provincial Muslim League leaders have done in their lead to their people."

PUNJAB HAPPENINGS

Official Version Distortion Of Facts, Says "Dawn"

LAHORE. Wednesday: Extensive use of tear gas, lathi charges by the police and elaborate show of might by the authorities marked unprecedented demonstrations on Wednesday all over the Punjab following midnight arrests of leaders.

Reports received from all over the Punjab show that the defiance of the ban on meetings and processions was the order of the day every where.

In Sargodha, home-town of Premier Tiwana, Hazrat Pir Sahib of Sial Sharif, President, District Muslim League was arrested along with others including Nawab Mohammed Hyat Quraishi, Mohammed Iqbal, Secretary City Muslim League and his son Nawabzada Quraishi.

Punjab Premier's uncle, Nawab Major Mumtaz Tiwana who is incidentally the first Indian to be Commissioned, marched at the head of 2,000 peasants.

Among the arrested today at Lahore include Begum Shah Nawaz, two professors of Islamia College, sixty students and a batch of seven Aligarh students.

Lahore was the scene of greatest agitation today. Men, women and children in thousands formed themselves into a huge procession while 5,000 students marched in another procession to the Government House. They were heavily tear-gassed and another batch of 60 students was arrested.

Later a mammoth meeting attended by more than one lakh persons was held near the Civil Secretariat where the police stopped the processionists marching towards Mochi Gate.

POLICEMEN IN TEARS

Begum Shah Nawaz, thereupon addressed the meeting whose audience were a large number of high Government officials who had come out as spectators.

Addressing the meeting Begum Shah Nawaz said: "She could not understand how the Punjab Governor could keep in power a Ministry which had been thoroughly discredited. She asked the Punjab Governor to dismiss the Ministry forthwith and she asserted that if elections were again held not a single non-Muslim Leaguer would be returned."

As she was speaking I saw tears trickling down the eyes of several policemen. At this stage the District Magistrate ordered the arrest of Begum Shah Nawaz.

The Press communique issued by the Punjab Ministry today is a gross distortion of facts and attempts at minimising the magnitude of demonstrations.

The very fact that over 1,200 policemen and a fleet of lorries were employed shows the extent of today's events.

Ch. Nasrullah Khan, M.L.A., has also been arrested. Qazi Ibrahim Ali Chishty, Acting President of the Punjab League, has nominated Mr. Khalilur Rehman as is successor.

Reports coming from Panipat show that 20 workers were arrested there following a fierce lathi charge by the police

At Ferozepore agitation against the ban on civil liberties under the Punjab Public Safety Ordinance was in full swing and was conducted peacefully but the police repeatedly lathi charged peaceful processionists, and National Guards.

Many are being harassed by being taken in batches to places 40 miles outside the city and beaten and left there, generally in jungle.

TELEGRAMS SUPPRESSED

Telegrams and telephone calls are being suppressed. Even telegrams to Governor-General, Governor of Punjab and Qaed-e-Azam have been withheld.

Khan of Mamdot and Malik Umar Hyat, Principal Islamia College, Lahore, have been brought to Ferozepore Jail where Malik Feroze Khan Noon is already lodged.

An earlier message from Lahore stated: More Muslim leaders were arrested this morning includng Sardar Rashd Ahmed Khan, Mr. Rashid Ali Khan, Maulana Abdus Sattar Khan Niazi, Acting President of the Punjab Muslim League. Maulana Niazi has nominated as his successor Qazi Ibrahim Ali Chishty, Malik Feroze Khan Noon has been removed to Ferozepore Jail and Mian Mumtaz Daultana to Gujrat Jail They will be held for six months without trial.

6,000 ARRESTS IN PUNJAB?

LAHORE, Wednesday: The 'Voice of Islam" in its Wednesday's issue claims that 6,000 persons were arrested on Tuesday and that five hundred thousand Muslims joined in civil disobedience.—'Dawn."

Nehru Relative Tells Why India Is Eyeing Moscow

BY ERNIE PAINE, SPECIAL TO THE STAR OF TORONTO

NEW YORK, Jan 24—"It's always difficult for two people to get together if a third is there. If we get our independence, we can thrash out our own problems. We lived peaceably together before." This was the way dark-haired Krishna Nehru Hutheesing sister of Pandit Nehru, leader of the Indian Congress party, spoke today when asked about the presence of the British in India. "I don't dabble in politics now," said this lovely representative of the Far East, whose gold and orown sari seemed out of place in the modern Manhattan apartment where she and her husband, an Oxford graduate, are staying.

"I was imprisoned by the British for a year. . . eleven months to be exact" continued Mrs. Hutheesing. That was between 1932 and 1933 Mrs. Hutheesing related that not long after her release from prison she was married and following the birth of her two sons, she decided to renounce active participation in politics because ::I don't want to be sent to prison again and have to neglect my children." While she and her husband are visiting in the United States, her two sons, Harsha, 11, and Ajit, 10, are in a boarding school in Gwalia, in northern India, she said. She will be here until April she added, that she and her husband may come to Canada.

"That is, if there is not too much trouble crossing the border," broke in Mr. Hutheesing, a tall, dark, affable man, who puffed on a short-stemmed pipe in the best Oxford tradition.

DULLES DOESN'T KNOW

Mrs. Hutheesing was asked if she would comment on the recent statement of John Foster Dulles, an American delegate to the U.N. general assembly, who said last Friday that service communism exercised a strong influence in India. Dulles has already been taken to task for his remarks by Mrs. Hutheesing's brother, Pandit Nehru. "I have said I don't dabble in politics now and I would prefer not to comment on Mr. Dulles' remarks", answered Mrs Hutheesing.

Her husband was not so reticent. "Perhaps I can reply to that," he suggested, setting aside his pipe and leaning forward. "India is under no one's influence but that of the Indians," he declared. "Mr. Dulles in entirely uninformed. India has very great sympathy for what is being done in Russia as social reform, but she is also very friendly with the United States.

"We are a poor economy", continued Mr. Mutheesing, choosing his words carefully, "Private individuals have a very limited capacity in developing India today. It must be largely built up on state initiative. That's why we are interested in Russia. . . Besides, they are our neighmours . . ." After this the conversation switched to the reason for Mrs. Hutheesing's visit to America.

"In came here to lecture," she began, her dark jewelled hands folded. "I came to tell American and perhaps Canadian women about our women in India. I came to tell them about the status of the woman of India.

"The general impression is that the women of ancient India were quite stupid; this is entireyl incorrect. They were philosophers, mathematicians, artists and warriors. They also took part in the government." This period of Indian history, when women had a high status in her country, lasted roughly from 5 B.C. until the latter part of the eleventh century, Mrs. Hutheesing estimated.

"It was only with the birth of the nationalist movement in 1920 that the women of India began to gradually break from the shackles that bound them," added Mrs. Hutheesing.

Turning again to the subject of India's future, Mrs. Hutheesing says, "India will be free, we are quite sure of that."

While they are in New York, the Hutheesings want to see the same things that interest most tourists . . . the Empire State, Radio City.

"We've hardly done a thing yet since we arrived," remarked Mrs. Hutheesing. "I can't get seats for any of the hits", said her husband, with a wry smile tapping out his pipe.

About 100 Shias Arrested In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31, (API): The police have arrested about 100 Shia Muslims, including a dozen ladies, since this morning, for defiance of the order under Sec. 144 CR P. C. and attempts to take out processions in connection with their Chahallum ceremony.

It will be recalled that the order under Sec. 144 prohibiting taking out of processions or Assembly of more than five persons in a public place has been in force for a long time in Allahabad in view of the communal situation in the city.

The defiance of the order by Shias still continues and the police are rounding up the breakers of law.

The processionists alleged that they had the permission of Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Home Minister, United Provinces for taking out the procession

Delhi Muslim Women Protest Against Punjab Govt. Action

The Muslim women held several meetings in Delhi to potest against the arrest of the Punjab Leaguers and the repressive measures adopted by the Punjab Government.

A meeting was held under the auspices of the Women's Muslim League Ward No. 1, Begum Hashmi, Nafees Begum and Khalida Begum addressed the meeting. Afsari Begum and Akhtari Begum read poems.

Another meeting presided over by Zubeida Zareen was held at Pul Bungash. Begum Zakaullah and Sultana Begum addressed the meeting and passed a resolution declaring that it was impossible to suppress the League by the repressive methods resorted to by the Punjab Government.—"Dawn."

Solitary Confinement For Iftikharuddin

According to a telephonic message received in "Dawn" from Begum Iftikharuddin, Lahore, on Wednesday afternoon, Mian Iftikharuddin has been placed in a solitary confinement.—"Dawn".

King Abdullah To Enter Syria By Force

CAIRO, Feb. 1 (U.P.A.): The diplomatic correspondent of the Arabic weekly 'Akhbar' today alleged that King Abdullah of Transjordan is planning to enter Syria by force.

The correspondent claimed that the Transjordan Army was concentrating on the Syrian border, with the alleged intention of seizing Syria by force to establish King Abdullah there in pursuance of Abdullah's plans to create a Greater Syria.

Anti-Zionist S.O.S. To Bevin

BEIRUT, Feb. 1, (Reuter): The Anti-Zionist Union of Lebanese Parties has cabled Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, denouncing any partition plan for Palestine and protesting against Jewish immigration and continuance of the British Mandate.

The Iraq Legation here announced today that representatives of an Arab Organisation for preventing Palestine territory going to Jewish buyers will visit Beirut next week to invite Lebanese financial circles to share in the scheme.

SECTION 144 IN CUTTACK WITHDRAWN

CUTTACK, Jan. 31 (A.P.I.): On assurances given by the students' leaders and representatives on behalf of the public that there would be no occasion for breach of peace in regard to the student demonstrations in the town in connection with the Ravenshaw College strike, the District Magistrate has withdrawn this afternoon the order under Sec. 144 promulgated by him yesterday.

COMMUNIST EDITOR ARRESTED

CUTTACK, Feb. 1, (A.P.I.): The Cuttack Police arrested today Mr. Gurucharan Patnaik, Editor of "Muktjudho", Communist Weekly, and another Communist Worker under Section 151 I.P.C.

Sardar Singh For Madras

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sardar J. J., Singh, President of the India League of America will leave Bombay by air for Madras on Tuesday, Feb. 4. He is expected to stay there for two days.

No Need For Panic

Mahatma's Advice To Assamese People

GAUHATI, Jan. 31 (API): The view that the A.I.C.C.'s Delhi resolution gives enough if not clear guidance to Assam with regard to Sections and Grouping and that it would be unwise to take any precipitate action is contained in a letter written by Mahatma Gandhi from Kazirkhil (Noakhali) to Maulana Mahmmad Tayebulla, President of the Assam P.C.C.

The letter which is dated 26 was in reply to Maulana Mahammad Tayebulla's letter to Mahatma Gandhi apprising him of Assam's dissatisfaction at the A.I.C.C. resolution and seeking guidance from Mahatma Gandhi.

Mahatma Gandhi in his letter said: "I cannot understand the panic on the part of the Assamese. It is panic that unhinges man, much more so when it seizes a large number of people. The resolution passed by the A.I.C.C., if correctly reported in the papers, gives enough, if not clear guidance to Assam for it will not compel Assam to act against the wishes of the people, declared through the Legislative Assembly.

Naturally, Assam has to watch the future developments and act as occasion requires. It would be unwise to take any precipitate action. Whatever action is taken must always be taken so as not to impair the autonomous character of the constitution of Assam. There should be no confusion in anybody's mind."

Concluding, Mahatma Gandhi asked Maulana Tayebulla to write to him again if the contents of the above quoted letter were not clear to the Maulana.

MAHATMA'S TRIBUTE TO "MODEL HUT" BUILDERS

"A Good House, 'But' Unfit For Human Habitation!"

NABAGRAM, (Noakhali), Jan. 31. Addressing the prayer gathering at Amki yesterday evening, Mahatma Gandhi apologised 15 minutes delay. It was due to his being occupied with Zaman Saheb (Mr. Zaman, the Additional District Magistrate) and Yusuf Saheb.

"MODEL" HUT!

These officers took him to a model cottage they had had erected. It was a good house but in his opinion unfit for human habitation in the Indian climate! Such a house would well be described as a box. The inmates would be backed as in an oven and they would be suffocated when they closed their doors and windows as had become their habit. He therefore suggested comfortable cottages of bamboo straw and thatch. Such cottages will be airy, cool and artistic in the Indian setting, specially in the midst of stately palms of cocoanut and supari (betel nut).

REFUGEES RETURN

He was also pleased when these officers informed him that the refugeos had commenced to return from places where they had taken refuse. He hoped that this return would continue with unabated zeal. He was of the opinion that people should dismiss all fear from their minds and feel safe in the midst of their own countrymen, whether Hindus or Muslims. When they learnt to fear their maker alone they would cease to fear their fellows. They would find that there were no people to frighten them if they were not afraid themselves. This had been his uniform experience in the course of the last 60 years of his life.

MEETS FISHERMEN

Third questions taken up by him in connection some fishermen, who had met him on the previous evening. They had complained that in this country, where fishing was confined to privately owned ponds for the major part of the year it was impossible for them to live. if they were boycotted by the majority community.

Mahatma Gandhi expressed his surprise at this state of affairs and suggested that unless Hindus and Muslims could rise above their present political differences and reasserted their common humanity and common brotherhood. life would become an impossibility

SARAT BOSE CONTACTS CAVEESHER

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31 (A.P.I.): It is learnt that an important communication was sent last night by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose to Sardar Sardul Singh Caveesher, President of the All-India Forward Bloc in connection with the formation of the Azad Hind Party. The communication was despatched to Delhi by special messenger.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Magh Shud 12, 2003.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 10, 1366.
Parsi: Shehrever 2, 1316.
Sunrise: 7-14 a.m. Sunset: 6-32 p.m.
Hightide: 08-10, 22-22. Lowtide: 03-10, 15-02.

Today's Engagements

B. E. S. T. WORKERS' UNION: General meeting at 8-30 a.m. today at Sunderbai Hall, Carnegy Road.

KERALEEYA SAHITYA SAMITI: General meeting at 10 a.m. today at Podar College.

3 ARTS & ACADEMY OF ISLAM: Farewell Luncheon to Lady Nazli Begum Saheba of Janjira at 12-30 p.m. at Taj.

NATIONAL CONGRESS GOA: Meeting of the workers of Bombay Branch which was announced to be held at the Cruzo Studio (Brabourne Stadium) at 4 p.m. today has been cancelled

LALIT KALA NIKETAN: Musical programme of Ustad Allauddin Khan Saheb of Mahiyer at 9-30 a.m. today at Blavatsky Lodge Hall (French Bridge).

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI: Elocution Competitions for Hirabai Sakharam Rajadhyaksha Memorial Prizes at Chikitsaka Samuha, Kandewadi, at 3 p.m. today.

PT. SHIVNATH SHASTRI BIRTH CENTENARY: Special Divine Service at Prarthana Mandir, Charni Road, at 4-30 p.m. today.

FAREWELL ADDRESS: Public meeting at Gandhi Chowk, Rastriya Shala Road, Vile Parle, at 3-30 p.m. today to present a farewell address to Shree Mohanlal Harishanker Dave on the eve of his retirement from public life.

BOMBAY RENAISSANCE CLUB: Lecture on Asiatic Federation—its possibility and purpose at 10-30 a.m. today at Servants of India Society Hall, Girgaum.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS UNION: Meeting of strike preparation committee elected on Jan. 26, at the Union office at 10 a.m. today to discuss the proposals made by the Municipal Commissioner with regard to scales of pay to the superior labour staff.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY: Eighth Annual Sports of Municipal Welfare Centres and distribution of prizes at St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground at Parel (opp. Surya Cinema) at 3-39 p.m. today

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Reincarnation: Progress Through Peace" is subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at 6-15 p.m. today at Wadia Building. Opp. Flora Fountain.

POSTAL HOLIDAY

Tuesday February 4 the will be a Post and Telegraph holiday, on account of 'Idemilad'. All the Departments of the Bombay General Post Office and the Town Sub-Offices including Telegraph Branches of the Combined Offices will observe on the 4th February 1947 the same working hours as on Sundays.

ASSESSMENT RATE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has reduced the existing revised assessment rate of Rs. 12 per dozen quarts on fermented liquors to Rs. 6 with immediate effect, says a Press Note.

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Feb. 2.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 ko/s)—7-30 a.m. Song of Week (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Pandharinath Nageshkar (Gat Tora on Tabla) 8-45 Snehrashmikrut Geeto 9-0 Thumri and Ghazal 9-15 Wamanrao Sadolikar 11-0 Film Music 11-30 Naya Adab 11-45 J. L. Ranade. 12-15 p.m. Sardarbai Karadgekar (Allaiya-Bilawal) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Vimal Narvekar (Sur-Malhar) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Mohammad Aziz (Ghazal) 4-35 Sumant Vyas (Geet) 4-50 Bhavgeet 5-0 P. Nageshkar (Gat Tora on Tabla) 5-15 Programme for children (M) 5-45 Instr. Music 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Ghazalen 6-30 Vimal Narvekar (Jinjhoti) 7-0 G. S. Yellapurkar (Kannada Bhajan) 7-15 P. Nageshkar (Gat Tora on Tabla) 7-30 J. L. Ranade 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 "Ankhon Ka Akash" (Play in Hindustani by Dr. Ram Kumar Verma 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra 10-0 Phil. Symphonic Orchestra of N. Y.

Weather News For Farmers

Forecast till Monday morning:—Isolated light showers may occur in the afternoon in the Bombay Karnatak and in the Hyderabad State.

Outlook for further 2 days:—No appreciable change.

DIVATIA TO ADJUDICATE CITY MUNICIPAL STAFF DISPUTE

Union To Decide On Strike Issue Today

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay have decided to refer the dispute between the Municipal Corporation and the Municipal Subordinate Staff Union to adjudication before Sir H. V. Divatia.

This move of the Government was reviewed at a general body meeting of the Union, this evening, held at the Sunderbai Hall, Mr. R. K. Karanjia, President, presiding. After prolonged discussion, the meeting was adjourned for tomorrow when a final decision, as to whether the Union should agree to adjudication or go ahead with their strike plan, will be taken.

ISSUES BEFORE UNION

Mr. Karanjia revealed that the members of the Opposition in the Bombay Municipal Corporation had assured their solid support and sympathy to the stand taken by them. He said that there were three alternatives before them, namely, to accept adjudication, to put off the issue for a week to review the situation or to strike on Monday, according to their previous decision. He left the whole issue to the general body for its decision.

JABHWALLA FOR STRIKE

Mr. S. H. Jabhwalla strongly argued that they should go on strike from February 3, notice of which has already been served on the Municipal authorities. He accused the Municipal Commissioner, the Standing Committee, the Municipal Congress Party and the Government of conspiring to put down the legitimate demands of the Union.

The Union will meet tomorrow in the afternoon in the Municipal Sports Club, when a final decision will be arrived at.

Bombay Govt. To Refer To Compulsory Adjudication

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay have decided to refer the dispute between the Bombay Municipality and the Municipal Subordinate Union, to compulsory adjudication.

This decision was conveyed to representatives of the Union by Mr. M. G. Monani, Deputy Secretary, Labour Department this morning.

Mr. R. K. Karanjia, president, Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, adviser to the Union and three members of the Committee of the Union met Mr. Monani at the Secretariat.

They were informed of the anxiety of the Government, in public interest, to avoid the strike, scheduled to begin on Monday. Therefore they were determined to refer the matter to compulsory adjudication.

Hony. Magistrate Courts Cease To Function

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Honorary Magistrates' courts in Bombay who were to have been abolished from January 1 according to the Government's announcement ceased to function from today

The newly appointed Stipendiary Magistrates, Rao Sahib C. B. Velkar, Rao Sahib T. A. Sonavane, Mr M. J. Gordhandas and Major A. Shelim, sat at the Esplanade Police Court today. From Monday Rao Sahib C. B. Velkar will be posted to Bandra, Rao Sahib Sonavane at Kurla, Mr. Gordhandas at Andheri and

INCREASE IN RICE QUOTA BUT FURTHER REDUCTION IN WHEAT RATION

On taking stock of the wheat supply position as it will remain until the new crop is available, the Government of Bombay has decided that the present proportion of the wheat ration throughout the Province requires to be reduced further. So far as Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District are concerned, with effect from February 2 1947, out of the weekly quantum of 3.1/8 seers of all combined rationed foodgrains admissible to an adult cardholder, the maximum proportion of wheat will be 7/8 seer as against 1.1/4 seers at present. The maximum proportion of rice has, however, been raised from 1 seer to 1.1/2 seers. This increase not only compensates for the reduction in the wheat ration, but also reduces the compulsory part of the ration at present required to be taken in the form of barley and maize. It is open to cardholders to take their full ration in the form of barley and maize as before.

Heavy manual labourers will be able to get with effect from 2nd February 1947 out of their weekly supplementary ration of 1 seer, rice upto 1/2 seer and wheat upto 1/4 seer. The maximum proportion of maize and barley will continue as at present i.e. 1 seer of each of barley and maize.

With effect from February 2, 1947 the price of sort I rice has been reduced from Rs. 1-5-0 to Rs 1-4-0 per paylee.

BOMBAY TO HAVE ANTI-T. B CLINIC

BOMBAY, Feb. 1 (A.P.I.): A self-contained anti-tuberculosis clinic on the most modern lines has been planned by the Bombay Municipality. It is proposed to set up this clinic on a plot of land measuring 20,000 sq. yards in the vicinity of the Ramesn Premchand Tuberculosis Hospital and the Turner Sanatorium at Sewri (N. Bombay), out of funds provided by a private donation of Rs. 3,00,000 An out-patient department and facilities for ultra-violent irradiation will be provided for.

The Ramesh Premchand Hospital which was occupied by the Royal Indian Navy during the war has been released to the Bombay Municipality who will shortly take it only together with the immovable assets constructed by the Government.

Security Demanded From "Mahratta" Editor

BOMBAY, Jan. 31 (API.) The Government of Bombay have under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, asked Mr. Gajanan Vishwanath Ketkar, publisher of the "Mahratta," a weekly of Poona, and Mr. Atmaram Raoji Bhat, keeper of the Kesari Printing Press, where the paper is printed, to deposit securities of Rs. 3,000 each.

"The Outlook"

"The Outlook" is a newcomer to the field of weekly journals in Bombay. Edited by D. Parsuram it is mainly political in complexion and seeks to give a critical perspective of happenings all over India. Though started on a modest scale, it is making satisfactory progress as its special Independence Number shows.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW

Bombay Presidency Kennel Club 28th Championship Dog Show is being held at the Cooperage Football Maidan (South end) again this year (Sunday) and tomorrow (Monday), and the well-known dog judge Mr. Alen Wright from Calcutta is on a special visit to Bombay to judge all breeds. Judging will commence on both the days by 10 a.m. and on Modi distribute prizes to the winMonday evening at 5-30 p.m. Lady ners. There are a great many varieties of dogs including several imported during the last year being shown. A number of litters (small puppies) of different breeds are also being exhibited.

MRS. PARULEKAR RELEASED ON BAIL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mrs. Godavari Perulekar, the Communist leader against whom a warrant of arrest was issued by the District Magistrate of Thana in connection with the alleged objectionable speeches inciting the Warlis to violence and rioting was ordered to be released on bail today by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a sum of Rs. 1,000 and surety on the like amount. She is to appear before the District Magistrate, Thana, on February 6.

It may be recalled that Mrs. Perulakar was arrested by the Bombay Police recently on certain other charges when she was bailed out by Chief Presidency Magistrate.

TO-DAY & TUESDAY 4TH AT 9 A.M.

PRITHVI Theatres'

"DEEWAR"

AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Plans Open: Book Early

The Greatest Story on the Silver Screen

A GIRL END the RIOT...

See the interesting Developments in

OM Pictures' Rajlaxmi Release

POOL

The BRIDGE

Rehana, Biman Bannerjea, Balraj Mehta

Now on at

IMPERIAL

Daily: 1, 3-30 & 6

A DIAMOND Release

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Management of

THE INDIAN TRADERS (1946) LIMITED,

No. 3, CHARING CROSS, LAHORE,

have pleasure to announce that they have established their permanent office in London for Import and Export purposes and one of their Directors Mr. L. D. Alcock is incharge of their London Office and is there from the last over six months. He has been successful in establishing very good relations with Manufacturers of repute in Crockery, Glass Ware, Crystal Glass, Hard Ware and Cutlery etc. etc. We assure efficiency and promptness as we are confident that one of the Directors being on spot in United Kingdom will definitely facilitate and expedite matters. Enquiries of all description for Export and Import solicited.

We are in a position to arrange ready deliveries of English Made Crockery viz;—Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Fruit Sets, Condiment Sets and Plates of various sizes etc. of Ultra Modern Designs and can also arrange Imports at an early date. We have also Stoawa Cases—collapsible Light Suit Cases, an ideal thing for Air and light travel.

WANTED SUB-AGENTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Mr. L. D. ALCOCK,
Director,
Indian Traders (1946) Ltd.,
91, Goldhurst Terrace,
Hampstead, LONDON, N.W.6.

Mr. B. D. MEHRA,
Managing Director,
Indian Traders (1946) Ltd.,
No 3 Charing Cross,
LAHORE.

24, Darya Gunj,
DELHI.

Disastrous Start By Australia

Don Out For A Duck: Compton's Flashing 147: Lindwall In Deadly Form: Shocks And Surprises Of Fourth Test

ADELAIDE Feb. 1 (Reuter): England cricket emerged from its gloom here to-day on the second day of the Fourth Test when five hours' cricket provided many shocks and surprises, writes Norman Preston, Reuter's Special Correspondent with the M.C.C.

The brilliant innings of 147 by Denis Compton and the superb 67 by Joe Hardstaff were largely responsible for England's total reaching 460. Then in the last 35 minutes, Alec Bedser bowled Mervyn Harvey for 12 and Don Bradman for zero, so that Australia finished the day with 24 for two—436 runs behind with eight wickets to fall.

Until five minutes to five o'clock, the Australian bowlers toiled almost in vain while only two of England's wickets fell—those of Hardstaff and Ikin. Lindwall, in two brilliant overs dismissed Denis Compton, Alec Bedser, Godfrey Evans, and Douglas Wright. He actually finished the innings by capturing the last three wickets in four balls.

Bedser, bowling from the opposite end from which Lindwall achieved such success followed up the grand work done by Compton. He was always on the wicket and after Harvey played on, he bowled Bradman with a grand ball that swung in, straightened and hit the middle and off stumps. This was Bradman's fifth duck in Test cricket and fourth against England, the other being against the West Indies. The crowd was stunned by their hero's dismissal and Bradman returned to the pavillion in almost complete silence.

After four months of disappointing form, England completely redeemed themselves to-day. Compton produced his most sparkling strokes and hammered the Australian spin bowlers while getting his last 100 runs. Four days remain and much can happen but England now stand a splendid chance of forcing a win which so many Australians would be pleased to see.

DETAILS OF PLAY

The crowd loudly cheered Hardstaff when he sent Miller to the leg-boundary for the first four of the day. Although not lifting the ball as much as yesterday, Lindwall, concentrating on the leg stump, kept Compton unusually subdued. The first hour's play yielded 26 runs mainly through Hardstaff's efforts.

Lindwall bowled a particular good over to Hardstaff for the day's first maiden.

After a break for refreshments, Toshack appeared with his negative leg theory at 266. Runs were scarce now.

The crowd had swelled to 35,000 after lunch when Miller and McCool provided the bowling. McCool pitched tantalising length and Hardstaff spent a quarter of an hour trying to add to the score. Hardstaff selected a wrong ball from Miller to hook and merely pulled it down into his stumps. It was an unfortunate end to a splendid innings. Hardstaff claimed 67 of a partnership of 118 in 175 minutes.

BATSMEN UNCOMFORTABLE

Bradman tried Johnson on Ikin but without success. Although the scoring was fast, Bradman never allowed the batsmen to become really comfortable against any bowler and Dooland was switched on again and given a chance to try his leg-spinners against Ikin.

Three hundred and fifty was reached in a little over seven hours. Two overs from Dooland cost 21 runs. Now it was the real Compton. No longer was he clamped or pegged down. At this stage, England passed the previous best Test total in the present Test series—371 at Sydney.

Compton continued to bat in faultless fashion until he was 91 when he offered a sharp chance for stumping. He leaned forward attempting to turn Toshack to leg, missed the ball and although lost his balance, kept his back foot pegged to the ground inches inside the crease.

Australia met with success at 381 when Ikin, attempting to punish. Dooland, lifted the ball to Toshack at deep mid-off. Ikin helped to add 61 in 45 minutes.

COMPTON'S CENTURY

Yardley joining Compton was first tied up by Toshack's tactics of bowling just outside the leg stump with his usual array of "policemen" in the leg trap. He played two maiden overs. Compton sent Toshack to the boundary, then took a single to complete his first Test century in Australia—an achievement which was loudly applauded. Compton acknowledged the cheering by wave of bat as he did not have his cap on. Compton then had been batting 230 minutes.

In the largest spell of unchanged bowling to-day, Dooland and Toshack each had seven overs before Bradman brought on McCool and Lindwall. Compton and Yardley remained until tea when the total was 400 for six wickets.

Lindwall and McCool continued the attack after tea when Lindwall went off after one over, obviously being rest in view of a new ball being allowable at 445.

When 120, Compton became England's highest scorer of this series of Tests.

LINDWALL PLAYS HAVOC

Lindwall returned and with the first ball of his 22nd over dismissed Compton at 455. Compton played forward to an almost half-volley only to give a return catch. His innings lasted 286 minutes.

With Compton gone, Lindwall took the new ball. Bedser after taking a two, heard his wickets rattle as his leg stump flew about 15 yards.

The next ball sent Evans' off stump clean out of its socket, but Lindwall lost his hat-trick when he missed Wright's stumps by hair breadth. He, however, shattered the wicket with his next delivery. Lindwall took the last four wickets for two runs in two overs but actually dismissed the last three batsmen in four balls. The innings lasted nine hours. Yardley, who batted for 90 minutes, remained unbeaten but he did not face Lindwall during his deadly spell.

AUSTRALIANS BEGIN

Thanks to his last grand spell, Lindwall finished with the best bowling figures—four for 52. Before the Australians left the field there was a wild scramble like a rugby scrum for the ball and Johnson beat Miller for it.

Left with a little more than half an hour's batting, Australia opened with Mervyn Harvey, making his Test debut, and Morris against Bedser and Edrich. Harvey, a short stylish batsman, opened confidently and took fours off Bedser and Edrich. Edrich restrained Morris with a maiden over and at 18 Bedser dismissed Harvey with the fifth ball of his third over.

DON WALKS BACK

Hammond set an attacking field with three short legs as Don faced Bedser. Edrich after two overs was relieved by Wright at 18. Wright bowled to a cluster of five fieldsmen round Morris who survived an uncomfortable maiden over. Then, Bradman tackled Bedser again but without addition to the total was clean bowled. Actually Bradman played nine balls in all, the last of which wrecked his wicket as he felt defensively for the ball and missed it. England had now gained a definite mastery but Hassett and Morris, with 11 fielders clustered round them and eager to force home the advantage, carefully played out time.

The official attendance was 30,761 and receipts were 4,365 Australian pounds.

The following are scores:—

England (First Innings) Score Board:—

Hutton l.b.w. McCool	94
Washbrook c Tallon b Dooland	65
Edrich c and b Dooland	17
Hammond b Toshack	18
Compton c and b Lindwall	147
Hardstaff b Miller	67
Ikin c Toshack b Dooland	21
Yardley not out	18
Bedser b Lindwall	2
Evans b Lindwall	0
Wright b Lindwall	0
Extras (byes 4, leg-byes 5 and wides 2)	11
Total all out	460

Fall of wickets 1 for 137; 2 for 173; 3 for 196; 4 for 202; 5 for 320; 6 for 381; 7 for 455; 8 for 460; 9 for 460.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Lindwall	23	5	52	4
Miller	16	0	45	1
Toshack	30	12	59	1
McCool	29	1	91	1
Johnson	22	3	69	0
Dooland	33	1	133	3

AUSTRALIA (First Innings)

Morris batting	11
Harvey b Bedser	12
Don Bradman b Bedser	0
L Hassett batting	0
Extra	1
Total (for 2 wkts.)	24

N.I.C.A. OUT FOR 264

PATIALA, Feb. 1 (A.P.I.): The N.I.C.A. were all out for 264 runs.

Bombay Races

Her Majesty Wins Oaks On Tight Rein

Kheem Singh Rides Four Winners

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Champion Indian Jockey, Kheem Singh rode four winners for trainer Talib at today's races.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's wonder filly, Her Majesty, easily accounted for Kirti and Gipsy Gem in the Indian Oaks, the first of the classics of the season. The race run over 1½ miles produced poor timing, 2 minutes and 45 1/5 seconds as none of the rivals dared to set the pace for the greatest filly raced ever in India. Fashion Parade, went to the front soon after the flag-fall and Her Majesty on tight-rein was seen striding next. Before reaching the six the champion strode ahead and went to win unworried by two lengths.

The heavily supported Bucephalus recorded 1 minute and 14 2/5 seconds when winning the Jasdan Cup over six furlongs.

The Gwalior-owned Boonian scored from his bracket companion, Micky Mouse in the Arab Champion Cup while the first favourite Lord Wavell who was third was unfortunate in making a slow beginning.

One hundred-forty-seven tickets were cashed on the treble pool event. Each ticket-holder collected Rs. 894.

The following are the results:—

THE MYSORE PLATE (Div. III). Dist.—5 furlongs.

Maharani of Gwalior and Mrs. R. S. Tirodkar's SHAN-E-HIND 8-7, West 1
Mr. F. H. Mehta's DUXBAK 8-7, Jones 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim and Major A. Svamvur's HERE'S LUCK 8-7, Mohd. Khan 3
Mr. G. R. Kolte's AMRIT 8-7, Dar 4
Not run: Oscar, La Jawab.
Won by: 4-1|2 L, 2L, 1L.
Time: 1 min. 4-1|5 secs.
Favourite: Duxbak.
Tote paid: Rs. 30 for win, Rs. 12, Rs. 12 and Rs. 26 for places.
Winner trained by: Maj. V. M. Lad.

THE MYSORE PLATE (Div. II). Dist.—5 furlongs.

M|s. Chandulal J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's HURRY ON 8-7, Kheemsingh 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PAPER KING 8-7, P. Khade 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's MAN MANDIR 8-7, West 3
Mr. D. K. Aswani's MUSSOORIE 8-7, Kasbekar 4
Not run: Tomcat, Blank Cheque, Pride d'Antibes, French Prior, Interlaken.
Won by 1 L. 2½L, 4L.
Time: 1 min. 3-3|5 secs.
Favourite: Mulick Shah.
Tote paid: Rs. 74 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 35 and Rs. 34 for places.
Winner trained by: Talib.

THE SIMLA PLATE Dist.—1-1|4 miles.

Mr. A. A. Suterwalla's GIPSY MOON 8-9, Khalil 1
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's BLUE ARROW 8-4 Kheemsingh 2
Maharaja of Idar's MIGHTY ATOM 8-2, Mohd. Khan 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's GENERALISSIMO 7-13, Kasbekar 4
Not run: Pom Pom II, His Majesty, Usha, Gold Dust, Sunyat Sen.
Won by: 1-1|2L, 1-1|2L and 2L.
Time: 2 mins. 11-2|5 secs.
Favourite: Mighty Atom.
Tote paid: Rs. 59 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 18 and Rs. 15 for places.
Winner trained by: Syed Fateh.

THE MYSORE PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. Purshottam Jethabhai's DEV DOOT 8-7 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. D. K. Aswani's MALAYAN 8-7 Kasbekar 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's POST MASTER 8-7 Laloo 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's SHAH NAWAZ 8-7 Jones 4
Not run: Jane Jibar, Mr. O. K., Desert Hawk.
Won by 3 lengths, 2 lengths, S-hd.
Time: 1min. 3 1-5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 65 for Win, Rs. 26, 54 and 26 for Places.
Winner trained by Talib.

THE INDIAN OAKS (1947)—Distance about 1½ Miles.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's HER MAJESTY 8-7 Evans 1
Mr. I G Gajjar's KIRTI 8-7 West 2
M/s. F. G. Travers and V. Rosenthal's GIPSY GEM 8-7 Jones 3
Mrs. K. M. Modi's DRAGON SEED 8-7 Duffy 4
Not run: Salma, Southern Cross.
Won by 2 leigths, 3 lengths, 3½ lengths.
Time: 2mins. 45 1-5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 11 for Win, Rs. 11, 11 and 11 for Places.
Winner trained by Buckley.

THE JASDAN CUP—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Capt. S. A. Rashid's BUCEPHALUS 8-5 Kheemsingh 1
Mrs. Habib I. Rahimtoola's JESTING PILATE 8-7 Evans .. 2
H. H. Akkasaheb Maharaj's IRISH RIGHT 8-0 Mulsingh 3
Mr. P. H. Vaswani's MORTON DAISY 8-2 Kasbekar 4
Not run: Flying Home, Bean, Kirti.
Won by 2 lengths, 5 lengths. 4 lengths.
Time: 1min. 14 2-5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 30 for Win, Rs. 12, 13 and 17 for Places.
Winner trained by Talib.

THE ARAB CHAMPION CUP.—Distance 1 1/4 Miles

Maharaja of Gwalior's BOONIAN 8-7 West 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's MICKY MOUSE 9-0 Kasbekar 2
Sir Shantidas Askuran's LORD WAVELL 9-0 Evans 3
Mr. Hope's SCARLET 8-7 Kheemsingh 4
Not run: Miss Irene.
Won by 1 length, 2 lengths 2½ lengths.
Time: 2mins. 20 4-5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 36 for Win, Rs. 29, 20 and 15 for Places.
Winner trained by Maj. Lad.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES—Distance 1 Mile.

Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve's WONDERFUL 9-0 Bhoorsingh 1
Mr. B. R. Gupta's RAJPUT WARRIOR 8-12 Magansingh 2
Mr. Diamond's PRIORITY 8-7 Kan Singh 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's KAMAL PRABHA 8-7 Kasbekar 4
Not run: Eastern Jest, Quality.
Won by 2 lengths, 1/2 length, 2½ lengths.
Time: 1min. 44secs.
Tote paid Rs. 74 for Win, Rs. 25, 34 and 41 for Places.
Winner trained by Northmore.

THE CHIEF OF KAGAL MEMORIAL PLATE—Distance 7 Furlongs.

M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and A.H. Ahmedbhoy's PUSH ON 8-12 Kheemsingh 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's JAIWANT 9-0 Jones 2
Mr. Diamond's GOODWILL 8-2 Evans 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's CILLAS 7-7 Kasbekar 4
Not run: Rentenmark, Repartee.
Tote paid Rs. 29 for Win, Rs. 14 and 18 for Places.
Winner trained by Talib.

MODI SCORES A CENTURY

Inter-University Final

BOMBAY, Sunday.

On the second day of the match between Bombay and Aligarh, Bombay had scored 427 for the loss of only four batsmen. Modi played well against a mediocre attack to be the top-scorer so far with 175. Umrigar was the second batsman to score a century while B. R. Irani missed the same distinction by only 11 runs. In partnership with the Test Cricketer he added 222 for the second wicket.

Scores:—

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY (First Innings)	119
BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (First Innings.)	
Irani b Kareem	89
Rege c Mayar b Mansoor	2
Modi c Sahid Haleem b Hamid Balooch	175
Shodhan b Fakruddin	18
Umrigar batting	107
Gazali batting	30
Extras	8
Total (for 4 wkts.)	427

Fall of wickets: 1/2, 2/224, 3/274 and 4/319.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Kareem 1 for 113; Mansoor 1 for 40; Sahid Haleem 0/43; Hamid Balooch 1/68; Khalid 0/81; Jaseen Khan 0/41, Fakruddin 1/28 and Hameed 0/8.

PIEDMONT KILLED IN ACCIDENT

CAPETOWN, Feb. 1 (Reuter): Durban's famous race horse Piedmont by Plate Glass out of Lombardly, which was heavily backed for the £2,500 Suburban Handicap, was fatally injured when involved in a collision with a motorcar near Keniluse this afternoon.

IFTIKHAR LIKELY TO PLAY

ALL-INDIA HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It is reliably learnt that Iftikhar Ahmed, Narendra Nath and Irshad Hussein are likely to participate in the All-India Hard Court Championships that commenced on the Bombay Gymkhana Courts this evening.

A number of matches were decided in the first round of men's singles. Only two stretched out into the decide.

The results:—H. N. Dady beat H. Perumal 7-5, 6-1; R. Gurshani beat N. D. Sirur 6-2, 6-1; K. W. Mirchandani beat C. J. Cooper 6-4, 7-5; R. K. Sanghani beat P. N. Sarangpani 6-0, 6-3; J. Sanghani beat P. K. Banaji 6-0, 6-0; H. K. Talyarkhan w.o. C. Saravanamuttu; L. Mirchandani beat Himmat Singh 6-3, 6-0; S. T. Panjwani beat M. R. Row 1-6, 6-1, 6-2; B. L Singh beat L. A. Mordant 6-3, 6-0; B. Shirgaokar w.o. S. K. Katre; P. R. Vidyadhar w.o. G. Khorz; D. Abraham w.o. R. L. Parikh; U S. Bangera beat B P. Baliga 8-6, 6-2; A. E. Owen beat V. Alexander 6-0, 6-3; J. J. Ghia beat Dr. J. K. Kar 7-9, 6-2, 6-0; D N. Dady beat A. M. Shetty 6-2, 6-0; R.N. Rodrigues beat D N. Shevde 6-2, 6-4, K. C. Mashruwala beat U. H Kulkarni 6-2, 6-3; T. Mahadervan beat P. Abraham 6-3, 6-2; H. J. H. Talyarkhan beat R. Umrigar 7-5, 6-1, and N. D. Vyas w.o. B. N. Reporter.

The first round of mixed doubles and the second round of men's singles will be played on Sunday from 3-30 p.m. onwards. ....

Senior League Hockey

G.I.P. ROUT B.B. & C.I.RLY.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

G.I.P. RAILWAY 'A' 6
B.B. & C. I. RAILWAY 'A' 0

In the match between the first strings of the two Railway sides, both playing their last engagement in the Senior Division, G.I.P. routed their opponents to the tune of six goals to nil. The scorers in order were: A. Fernandes, Borcaro, Munir, Fernandes, Munir and Munir again.

The teams:—

G.I.P. Railway 'A': Donnelly, Carvalho and Nabi Shah; Mulla, Latif and Nawab Ali; M Boccaro, Hakim, Fernandes, Munir and Lyli.

B.B. and C.I. Railway 'A': Dane; Ismail and Fewks; Sampson, G. Page and Agre; G. Fernandes, A. Fernandes, Gunnett, Woodcock and Kishan.

Sunday matches: At 3-30 p.m. Customs v. Bombay City. At 5 p.m. Lusitanians v. Dockyards.

INNINGS DEFEAT FOR BENGAL

INDORE, Feb. 1 (A.P.I.): Indore won the East Zone final of the Ranji Trophy Tournament beating Bengal by an Innings and 32 runs. Indore will now meet the winners of the North Zone final.

Bengal's Innings terminated in eleven minutes after start today, Bannerjee and Choudhury being dismissed cheaply. Bhattacharya remained not out with five runs.

U.N.R.R.A. SHIPS TO SAIL FOR ITALY THIS WEEK

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, (U. P. A.): A source close to UNRRA said today that "about 16 ships" with bread cereals for Italy should sail in the first week of February from here. Thirteen ships will sail with part of the December and January cereals allocation including part of the December flour allocation. These are seven ships with flour, three with wheat and three with maize. each carrying about 8,000 tons.

Three ships are also scheduled to sail with about 8,500 tons of wheat each of the February allocation. The total amount in the 16 ships should amount to about 130,000 tons.

Assassination Attempt On Franco Denied

MADRID, Jan. 31 (U.P.A.): Official quarters declared to-night that a "Paris Soir" dispatch from Madrid reporting that Caudillo Francisco Franco had been slightly wounded by an Army officer in an apparent assassination attempt was "absolutely false."

PERSIA & GERMAN PEACE TREATY

LONDON, Feb. 1 (Reuter): Ghavam es-Sultaneh, Persian Prime Minister, has sent a note to the "Big Four" powers asking for Persian participation in the German Peace Treaty talks and claiming reparations from Germany, Teheran radio reported today.

Aung San Urges Countrymen To Accept Anglo-Burmese Agreement

Secured Bases On Which We Can Work Out Our Independence, He Says

RANGOON, Feb. 1 (Reuter): U. Aung San, Deputy Chairman of the Burma Interim Government at present on his way here from London has issued an appeal to the Burmese to accept the Anglo-Burmese agreement concluded in London earlier this week.

'The appeal which was published today by the Rangoon Daily "New Light of Burma" pledged Burma's freedom "within one year."

U Aung San said: "It is true we have not obtained in full what we asked for, but we have secured the basis on which we can work out our national independence in a peaceful atmosphere. It is most important that the people should remain calm and work unitedly to achieve the common goal.

ARRIVAL AT KARACHI

KARACHI, Feb. 1 (A.P.I.): Gen. Aung San, leader of the Burmese delegation and Vice-President of the Burmese Interim Government, accompanied by Thakin Mya, Home Member and U Tin Tut arrived in Karachi, today, by a special R.A.F. plane and will leave for Rangoon tomorrow.

BIG TEST FOR AUNG SAN

Communist Opposition To London Agreement

RANGOON, Jan. 31 (Reuter): When U Aung San, Leader of the Anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League and Deputy-Chairman of the Burma Executive Council, returns here from London on Sunday, he will face the most severe test of statesmanship that has been the lot of any Burmese politician

This is the concensus of opinions among impartial observers in Rangoon—Burmans, Indians and Britons—consulted by Reuter following the conclusion of the Anglo-Burmese agreement and publication of the British Government White Paper last Tuesday.

They stressed that the success or failure of the progressive constitutional experiment embodied in the White Paper will depend upon the ability of U. Aung San, who led the Burmese Deputation to London, and his associates to cope with the formidable problems before them.

When U. Aung San and his colleagues of the Executive Council left Rangoon for London three weeks ago, Burmese public opinion regardless of party rivalry stood solidly behind them as the demands made by the A.F.P.F.L. claimed support throughout the country.

FIRST TASK.

To-day, however, Burmans are sharply divided in their views regarding the achievement of the delegation in London.

U. Aung San's first task, therefore, is to "sell" the London agreement and persuade the Burmese people to accept the White Paper and work it successfully. This is not considered too difficult because a majority of the Burmese intelligentsia recognise that the White Paper does contain the seeds of Burma's independence. The only snag is that the terms of the White Paper fall far short of the "irrevocable" demands set forth by the A.F.P.F.L.

The likelihood of the strengthening of political opposition against the A.F.P.F.L. will be another headache for U. Aung San as influential groups led by men like U. Saw and Thakin Ba Sein (who refused to associate themselves with the London agreement), and former Prime Minister Doctor Ba Maw and Sir Paw Tun are reported to be organising a Coalition Party to be called the "Democratic National United Front."

Probably the most difficult and delicate problem for U. Aung San and the A.F.P.F.L. is to create a happier impression among the civil servants—Britons and Burmans—who in the final analysis, are responsible for carrying out the policies of the Executive Council and creating public confidence in the new leaders and an administration headed by them. The improvement in the attitude of mature politicians and capitalists and industrial classes towards the A.F.P.F.L. and its leaders is also regarded as essential.

All these, it is pointed out, require considerable tact, patience and constructive efforts.

TORY SPLIT OVER BURMA

LONDON, Jan. 31 (UPA). The Tory Party appears to be hopelessly divided over the Government's new plan for Burma, according to Labour M.P.'s in the House of Commons lobbies today. They believe that a large section of the Tory M.P.'s, the friends of Mr. Anthony Eden and Mr. Richard Butler recognise that Burma like India is entitled to her own form of Government and that only the Tory diehards support Mr. Churchill's "What we have we hold" attitude.

ROYAL FAMILY STARTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA TOUR

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 1 (APA). H.M.S. Vanguard. Britain's latest and biggest battleship sailed for South Africa today, carrying King George VI. Queen Elizabeth and the two princesses on their royal tour.

Cape Town is the first stop of the Vanguard on Feb. 17.

The Royal Family's first visit to the youngest of the Dominions will last nine weeks and take them into all parts of South Africa's territory, including the strike-troubled gold mine areas.

Princess Elizabeth will reach her 21st birthday on April 21st in South Africa.

Queen Mother Mary the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and the Duchess of Kent went aboard with the Royal Family to say farewell before returning to London late on Friday afternoon

ROYAL SALUTE OF 21 GUNS FIRED

ABOARD DESTROYER "ROTHERHAM, ENGLISH CHANNEL Feb. 1, (Reuter).

One of the biggest concentration of British naval might since the war today sped the King the Queen and the two Princesses on their way to South Africa.

Units of the home fleet, including four battleships and cruisers and destroyers making up a total of 21, fired a royal salute of 21 guns as battleship "Vanguard" with the royal party on board steamed slowly between them about 20 miles southwest of the Isle of Wight. Royal airforce Mosquitos circled overhead

ELIZABETH'S ENGAGEMENT IN JUNE, WEDDING IN OCTOBER?

LONDON, Jan. 31 (U.P.A.): Observers to-day predicted that Princess Elizabeth romance with Prince Philip of Greece will lead to the announcement of their engagement in June.

Notwithstanding the pessimism expressed by Philip's relative yesterday, no one in a position to judge the progress of the courtship doubted this to-day as the Heiress-Presumptive and her sister with the King and Queen left for South Africa.

It was generally expected that their wedding would occur in October.

Sad To See France As Oppressor

"Daily Worker" Condemns Policy Towards Indo-China

LONDON, Jan. 31 (Reuter): The reference by the French High Commissioner for Indo-China, Admiral D'Argenlieu, to an attempt to form an "International Marxist Regime" in South-East Asia is severely condemned by the Communist "Daily Worker", which says that one would expect to find that the speaker was some Nazi militarist.

"Such an outburst as that of Admiral D'Argenlieu helps one to understand why reactionaries in France were so determined to keep control over armed forces in their hands". it says.

"It also helps one to understand the faithlessness and treaty-breaking on the part of French military high-ups which provoked the current hostilities in Indo-China.

"It is sad to see that France, whose gallant stand for its own freedom gained the admiration of the world, now itself assumes the role of an oppressor".

KARACHI, Feb. 1, (U. P. I.): Mr. G. S. Roy, Inspector-General of Police, Sind, is proceeding on eight months' leave. It is reported that Mr. Roy is resigning his job and not coming back.

Need To Liquidate Illiteracy In City

Pakvasa's Appeal For Funds And Public Aid

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Inaugurating the Sixth Literacy Week of the Bombay City Adult Education Committee at the Town Hall, this evening, Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla observed that the liquidation of illiteracy was of paramount importance for ensuring the sound foundations of the democratic constitution of a free India.

Justice Chagla said that literacy was a civic and not a political problem, and hence it was incumbent upon all to help its promotion, without considerations of caste and creed.

SEVEN YEARS' ACHIEVEMENT

In the course of seven years, he added, 1,00,000 of people had been rendered literate in the City. But this figure was not very satisfying. So the Committee had launched a Ten-Year Plan for liquidating illiteracy. Rs. Three lakhs were expected to be spent during the first year. Half of this amount the Government of Bombay had promised to meet, and the other half would be met by public donations.

CHAGLA'S SUGGESTIONS

The speaker appealed to the citizens to work with a missionary zeal in this direction. He suggested the setting up of street committees, and the use of film and radio for promoting literacy.

Mr. Justice Chagla announced a donation of Rs. 1,000 from Mr. K. T. Cooper, who, he said, was understood to be giving this amount every year to the Committee.

Mr. Dinker Rao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies and Law, said that the illiterate working classes in the City were a blot on its prestige. He hoped that with the co-operation of the public the Committee would be able to liquidate illiteracy soon.

MRS. MITHAN LAM, THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY, SAID THAT WOMEN WERE WILLING TO LAND THEIR HELPING HANDS BUT THEIR HUSBANDS WOULD NOT LIKE THEM TO GO OUT OF THEIR HOUSES. SHE APPEALED TO SUCH HUSBANDS TO GIVE UP THEIR OBSCURANTISM.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Earlier the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, made a double appeal for funds, and public assistance. He specially appealed to ladies and much more to Muslim ladies to take a keener interest in the work of the Committee.

At the end of the meeting he said that the Committee would try to work out the suggestions given by the speakers, but it would not undertake "to improve the impossible husbands."

PRIZE SHIELD

A prize shield for the highest collections towards the funds of the Committee was awarded to the Aryan Education Society High School.

NECESSITY OF DIVORCE LEGISLATION

Deputation Waits On The Home Minister

The Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Presidency Women's Council Bombay, consisting of Mrs. Roshan K. B. Bharucha, Mrs. Sulochna Mody, Mrs. Hemlata Mehta, Dr. Mrs. Malimbai Sukhtankar Mrs. Leelobai Phadke, Mrs. Kusumben Munshi and Mrs Babiben M. Dayal waited on the Home Minister of the Government of Bombay, Mr. Morarji Desai today, and submitted memorandum urging upon Government the necessity of introducing Divorce Legislation in the Bombay Legislature.

The Home Minister giving on earnest hearing to the suggestions in regard to the grounds on which divorce should be granted, said that the proposal of moving a Divorce Bill was under the consideration of Government, and promised to consider their suggestions in this behalf.

ASAF ALI TO REACH NEW YORK ON FEB. 16

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1, (API.) Mr. Asaf Ali, Ambassador designate of India in the United States of America, will leave Delhi on February 6, and is expected to arrive in New York on February 16.

He who will leave Palam aerodrome by the BOAC service at 1-30 p.m. will stay the night at Karachi he will leave Karachi on Feb. 7 for Cairo where he will stay for three days. 'En route' to Cairo he will spend an hour at Basra. Leaving Cairo on Feb. 11, he (travelling via Malta), is due to arrive in London at 1-25 p.m. (I S. T.) the same day.

Mr. Asaf Ali will leave London on Feb. 15 for New York.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a beautiful girl for a Bisa Agrawal aged 21 years, matric passed. monthly income Rs. 300/- Write Box No. 4767 "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited from highly Technically qualified and best experienced persons for the post of Manager in a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in U. P. Decent salary to a right person. Apply: Benares Cotton & Silk Mills Ltd., 37, Cross Street, Calcutta. (1597)

Wanted Office Organiser, Steno Typist, Accountant, Clerks, for an Import and Export office with branch in London and Lahore Punjab. Good prospects for hard working and deserving experienced hands. Sub offices yet to be opened in important cities throughout the country. Apply immediately terms to Box No. 1775 "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry within short period. Apply prospectus, Shree Digvijaysinhji Dental Institute, Jamnagar. (4706)

Wanted Students to learn Typewriting at Rs. 2/- Shorthand 3/- in Paramount Shorthand Typewriting Class, Tejpal Building, Second Floor, Tribhuvan Road, near Swastik Cinema. (4699)

Saraswati Commercial Institute Parel—Imparts Expert Training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy, Correspondence, Secretarial and other Diploma courses-charges moderate. (4754)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Get London American degrees. Education, Law, Engineering, Philosophy Fee reasonable. Bazmeatibba, Reg. Delhi. (4063)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted respectable agents to push the sale of shares for one of the reputed cotton mills of Bengal. Apply with particulars to Post Box 751 G.P.O Calcutta. (4682)

Wanted agents and stockists for Embossers, Stitchings and plates. Azad Company Aligarh. (1856)

Wanted—Agents and Merchants for our famous Buttons throughout India and abroad. Eastern Small Industries, Dacca. (4501)

Wanted influential agents on attractive terms to sell the remaining shares of National Nutriments Ltd.. (Manufacturers of Vita-milk) having a paid-up-Capital of over 20 lacs and regularly paying dividends at high rates. For full particulars please apply to Mg. Agents, 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. (1646)

Wanted sole district Agents for world renowned patent medicines of a big Ltd., Co. can easily make thousands of Rupees. Apply with terms Post Box No. 390 Lahore. (1760)

Wanted Chief Agent for a progressive Indian Life Office for Bombay Province on very lucrative terms. Please apply to the Agency Manager, Happy India Insurance Co., Ltd. 102B. Clive Street, Calcutta (1759)

BUSINESS OFFERS

Firms interested in pushing their goods in Southern India, through a reliable and efficient organisation, need apply to:—Salhotra & Co.. C/o Post Box No. 16, Calicut. (4685)

Earn Money, start new industries. Big literature of Money making Schemes, Machines, industrial books against -/1/- stamp. Commercial Syndicate. Lahore. (1424)

INVESTMENT

Rupees Twenty-five thousand's Insurance Policy for an investment of Rupees five hundred. For Natural Death Rupees Twenty-five thousand. Accidental Death Rupees Fifty thousand. Loans will be given for Sickness, Education, Marriages, Business, for buying or building house. Daily income Rupees Hundred! Apply immediately:—Bhogilal Hiralal Shah and Company, Post Box Number—713—Bombay, 1. Telegraphic Address: "Bhogilal Co."—Bombay. (4769)

PUBLIC NOTICES

HABIB BANK LIMITED
BOMBAY

THE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 12th February, 1947 to SATURDAY, 1st March, 1947, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. A. BIJOOR,
Secretary.
(1645)

Bombay Art Society's 56th EXHIBITION OF PICTURES

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR HALL.

Open daily including Sunday upto 9th February from 9-30 a.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.))

Admission by tickets, available at the door.

Book of Pictures Price Rs. 2/- during Exhibition period.

A BOOK WHICH HAS CREATED A STIR

"LEAVES FROM MY DIARY"

By General MOHAN SINGH
Founder of I.N.A.

St. NIHAL SINGH, the eminent Journalist, has so immensely liked the book that he has contributed two articles about it to the "Tribune," Lahore and the "ORIENT" Calcutta.

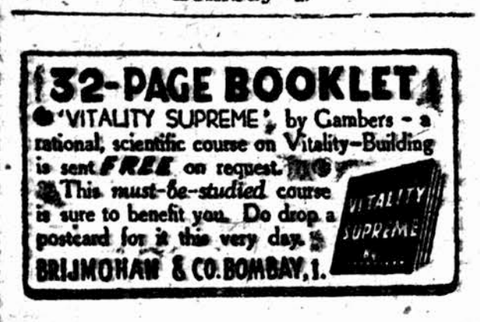
Order your copy TODAY

Price Rs. 3/-/- Postage Extra.

FREE WORLD PUBLICATIONS.
54, McLeod Road, LAHORE.

The Rational Cough Cure
KASABIN
for
Cold and Cough * Chronic and acute Bronchitis * Pneumonia * Whooping Cough * Asthma and other Respiratory Diseases
KASABIN
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.
CALCUTTA: BOMBAY.

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
LAMINGTON CHAMBERS
Lamington Road,
Bombay 4.


32-PAGE BOOKLET
'VITALITY SUPREME', by Cambers - a rational, scientific course on Vitality-Building is sent FREE on request.
This must-be-studied course is sure to benefit you. Do drop a postcard for it this very day.
BRIJMOHAN & CO. BOMBAY, 1.
VITALITY SUPREME

BOOKS & MAGAZINES.

New edition of Hafiz Ghazals on separate cards after the best Persian manuscript with illumination in gold and a picture of the poet in colour. Rs. 10/- Asiatic Stores opp. Churchgate Station New Book Co. Hornby Road, or write editor S. M. Razavy c/o Lloyd's Bank, Bombay. (1707)

MISCELLANEOUS

Amountable best novelties of Horn-made animals, birds such as cranes, lions etc. Guaranteed polish and attractive finishes at the Parlakimedi Dayalbagh Stores Ltd. Parlakimedi (Ganjam Dt.) (4419)

NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

The local market was quietly steady today with a restricted turnover. Mr. Chundrigar believed that the export policy announcement was bullish but the market anticipated something more and naturally there was disappointment.

March delivery opened today at Rs. 447/8 and improved at Rs. 448/- but declined on scattered selling and March was quoted at Rs. 447/-. At this level there was scattered covering and March was quoted at Rs. 447. The market is getting liquidated and the present level is not far from floor prices. Thus there will be no inclination to sell short and the future of cotton prices entirely depends upon March tenders.

Later on there was increased selling and March declined at Rs. 446/4. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. March	446	8	0
I.C.C. May	457	14	0
I.C.C July	470	8	0
I.C.C. Sept.	479	4	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton March Contract is 1461 cent points under New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.
BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
March	449	444-3/4	445-1/4
May	459-3/4	456	456-1/4
July	471-1/2	468-1/2	468-3/4
Sept.	480-1/4	477-1/4	477-1/2
Karachi 4F March	49-2-6	48-10-6	48-12-3

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

The Produce market was firm today on renewed speculative buying. The market is awaiting freezing order as no groundnut sales are possible and stock holders demand any price up to now upcountry. Vegetable products manufacturers were reported paying Rs. 5 higher for groundnut but now even local manufacturers are willing to pay any premium to satisfy their requirements of groundnut oil. The Government measures being defective has resulted in scarcity although we have a big crop. Castorseeds May delivery opened today at Rs. 121/2 and rose at Rs. 121/12 but reacted at Rs. 121/6. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh Ready	Unquoted		
Coromandal	Unquoted		
Bold	Unquoted		
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready	28	8	0
February/March	26	15	0
April/May	26	12	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Navlakhi Ready	26	8	0
December January Navlakhi	26	8	0
Goa Delivery	26	8	0
Bombay Delivery	26	8	0
May Delivery	121	6	0
GROUNDNUTS OIL:—			
Bombay Mills	12	14	0
Linseed Oil	21	0	0
Castorseed Oil	17	0	0

CALCUTTA HESSIEN.
CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

Hassien Ready 36 x 7-1/2 Rs. 38; 40 x 8 Rs. 40; 45 x 9 Rs. 44/4; 45 x 11 Rs. 52/8; 40 x 10 Rs. 49/12; February Rs. 48/6; March Rs. 47; April-June Rs. 46/8; B. Twill 44 x 26-1/2 Rs. 2-1/4; Ready Rs. 110; February Rs. 106/5; Plane Jutetwine Hukamchand Rs. 65; India Meghna Rs. 60; Kamarhatti Rs. 68; Jute Ready Rs. 172; Jute March Rs. 164.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Jan. 31.

March	31.82+35
March highest	31.83+36
March lowest	31.36—11
May	30.92+30
July	29.13+25
October	26.90+20
December	26.34+17
January	26.09+17
March	25.95+23
Middling Spot	32.56+26

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

March	31.82+38
May	30.92+36
July	29.15+30
October	26.82+16
December	26.24+17
Middling Spot	31.70+30

CHICAGO WHEAT.
CHICAGO, Jan. 31.

March 2.16 to 2.14-5/8.
May 1.98-3/8 to 1.98-1/4.
July 1.82-7/8 to 1.83.
September 1.79-1/4 to 1.79-1/4.

NEW YORK SILVER.
New York, Jan. 31.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 7-3/4 cents.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

The Bullion market was firm today with active professional support. Fagan silver opened at Rs. 148/13 and advanced at Rs. 149/9 and ready silver was quoted at Rs. 158 Fagan gold opened to-day at Rs. 102/5 and improved at Rs. 102/10. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 107/4

Today there was improved demand for actual Silver which hardened ready quotation and the premium increased from Rs. 6 to Rs. 9 at Rs. 158/10. Fagan Silver was quoted at Rs. 149/10. Fagan Gold was quoted at Rs. 102/12 and Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 106/12. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 68/-.

HOLIDAY IN COTTON MARKET

The Bombay Cotton market will remain entirely closed on 4th inst., being Id-e-Milad.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 24th January:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	734,34,53,000
Time Liabilities in India	334,12,72,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	37,44,19,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,44,41,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	76,01,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	75,39,04,000
Advances in India	460,21,24,000
Bills discounted in India	23,30,74,000

CALICUT MARKET
CALICUT, Feb. 1.

Coiryarn Beypore Rs. 180/190 Quilandy Rs. 200/210 Fibre Garbled Rs. 180 Ungarbled 170 Cocoanut Raw 116 Dry Rs. 160 Cocoanut Oil 500 Copra Office Rs. 310 Dilpasand Rs. 345 Madras Nottam Rs. 400 Goodgooda Rs. 360 Pepper Wynaad Rs. 585 Country Rs. 575 Dry Ginger Chernad Rs. 360 Ernad Rs. 325 Coffee Robosta Rs. 93 Timber Pali Rs. 52 Junglewood Rs. 32/8 Vellapine Rs. 45 Benteak Rs. 45 Teak Rs. 95 Mangoplanks Rs. 3/4 Teak Rs. 18 Rosewood Rs. 18.

"ECONOMIST" ALARMED

India Draws On Her Sterling Assets At Fast Rate

LONDON, Jan. 31 (U.P.A.): The weekly, 'Economist', in a lengthy review of the negotiations regarding India's sterling balances points out that one reason for the current haste in these discussions is that "in recent months India has started to draw on her sterling assets at a faster rate than British balance of international payments can conveniently stand, taking into consideration her total external liabilities whereof the debt to India is only a part, though a substantial part. Between May and December—about eight months—sterling holdings of the Reserve Banb of India (and they constitute a great bulk of the debt) have fallen from their peak of about £1.300.000.000 to £1.200.000.000".

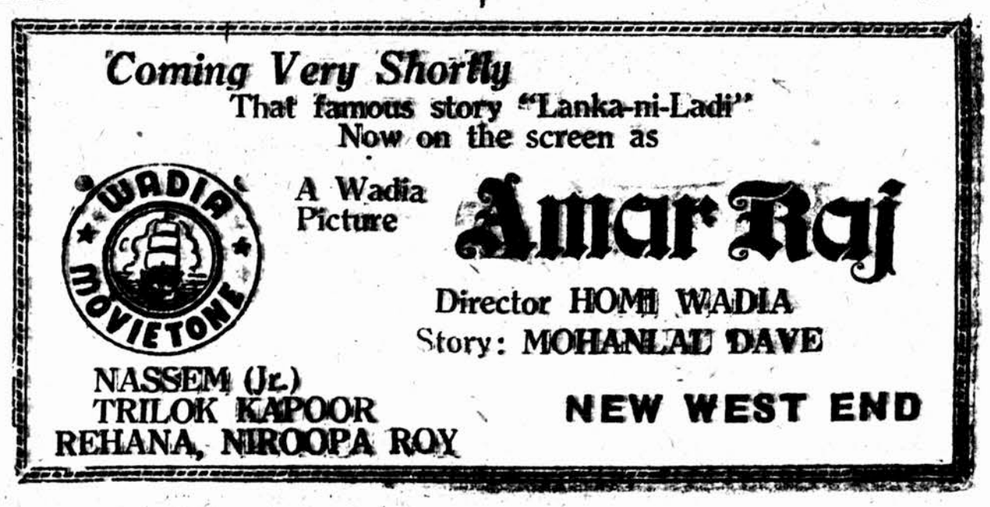
Economist said, "If all the holders of the £3,500,000,000 of accumulated sterling balances were to draw on their balances at this rate, the resultant drain on the United Kingdom balance of payments would run at a rate of about £44,000.000 per year—a burden wildly beyond the capacity of this country."

LONDON BULLION.
London, Jan. 31.

Silver Spot 55-1/2 pence, Forward 55-1/2 pence. Gold Bars. Fine per oz. £8/12/3.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Jan. 31.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	98-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	115-7/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	109-9/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	122-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	122-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	12-1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	94
National Bank of India	38-1/2



Britain Must Quit, Says Brailsford

Jinnah Banking On Churchill's Return

OXFORD, Jan. 31 (Reuter): WELL-KNOWN BRITISH SOCIALIST WRITER, MR. H. N. BRAILSFORD, TOLD A PUBLIC MEETING HERE THAT HE THINKS THAT MR. MOHAMMED ALI JINNAH, PRESIDENT OF THE ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE, IS BANKING ON THE RETURN OF MR. CHURCHILL TO POWER IN GREAT BRITAIN.

"I do not think that Mr. Jinnah wants settlement now. He wants to wait until his party is stronger," he said yesterday in a talk on "India and the Future."

MR. BRAILSFORD THOUGHT THAT THERE WERE SIMILARITIES BETWEEN THE MUSLIM LEAGUE AND THE NAZIS. THE ATTITUDE OF MUSLIMS TOWARDS HINDUS WAS LIKE THE NAZI ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE JEWS, HE ADDED.

"I do not see a solution of the Indian problem in our day, but when it does come, it must be through a compromise in which Britain has no part.

"On a set date the British ought to quit India finally—soldiers, officials and statesmen alike. Only this can prove British sincerity of their offer and force Indians to solve their own problems," Mr. Brailsford said.

League Has Vindicated Right To Recruit Private Army

LONDON, Feb. 1 (A.P.A.): Reviewing what it called the "weak and clumsy action of the Punjab Coalition Government" in Lahore raids on the Hindu formation and the national guards of the Muslim League, the British weekly, "The New Statesman and Nation", said Friday the result of the developments was that the Muslim League "has triumphantly vindicated its right to recruit a private army."

Noting protests that followed the arrest of Muslim leaders, the paper said, "Whatever influences were at work, the eight leaders were released after 48 hours' detention with a public apology from the Punjab Premier."

A photograph of some of the exhibits on view at the Art Society Salon, where Mr. Devkrishna Joshi is holding his one-man-show. Mr. N. S. Bendre declared the exhibition open.

SATARA REBELLION DENOUNCED

People Cannot Be Happy If They Resort To Goondaism, Says Kher

ISLAMPUR (Satara), Jan. 30 (A. P. I.): It was the duty of the Government to give protection at any cost to good natured law-abiding citizens but punish very severely those who commit goondaism—murders, arson, looting—in the name of revered people and institutions, observed Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, addressing a crowded meeting of over 15,000 at Kurlup in Walve Taluka, where two martyrs fell during the 1942 movement.

Mr. Kher started on the third day of his tour of the Satara district from Karhad early this morning and retired late at night at Islampur having addressed nearly six public meetings, laid foundation stone of one educational institution, and opened another and visited nearly a dozen villages.

The biggest meeting of the day was at Kurlup village, where the Premier dwelt at length on the recent happenings in the Satara District and Bombay Province and said now that Swaraj was drawing near responsibility was greater.

If people resort to goondaism they won't be happy. Nobody who counts upon his strength alone can be great; sacrifice and service were required. Referring to Harijans and women the Premier said that "every individual, be he Harijan or other—be men or women—has a right or live as a human being."

Earlier Mr. Ramanand Swami, President, District Congress Committee, assured the Premier on behalf of Satara people that the people would offer every possible help to the authorities to put an end to goondaism in Satara District.

JOSHI'S REPLY TO PRAKASAM

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. P. C. Joshi, General Secretary of the Communist Party, addressing a Press Conference this morning, categorically denied that the Communists were following the "path of violence." He exhaustively dealt with the charges levelled against his party by Madras Premier T. Prakasam on the floor of the Provincial Assembly on Thursday when he explained the purpose and scope of the recently promulgated Madras Public Safety Ordinance under which already more than 70 Communists had been detained in the Vellore Jail.

Mr. Joshi said: "The real reason for Sriyut Prakasam's ire against our party is that we have been constantly pressing him to implement the election pledges of the Congress. The food position has been growing worse; prices are soaring. Every trade union irrespective of political opinion has been demanding wage increase and minimum wage legislation as promised in the election manifesto. Instead Sriyut Prakasam has been sending the hated Malabar special police, its vans, wireless equipment, guns and machine-guns to crush every strike and make mincemeat of the Congress pledge to guarantee right of free speech, assembly and organisation."

The General Secretary of the Communist Party alleged that Premier Prakasam was doing to "our Madras comrades" what Linlithgow did to Congressmen, namely, "put them behind the bars and slander them behind their backs and the lying charge too, the same old one—violence.

The Prakasam Ministry did not have the patience to apply even the imperialist law and put up our comrades on trial for violence. He had used instead the "lawless ordinance" so as to hide the truth and spread "slanderous misrepresentations.

"Our arrested leaders had made representations to Syt. Prakasam that the bureaucracy was feeding him on false reports and requested him to visit the areas or set up an enquiry committee presided over by one of the Congress Ministers. But Syt. Prakasam puts more reliance on police reports rather than observe democratic principles.'

Mr. Joshi charged that in regard to the Congress pledge to abolish zamindari Syt Prakasam was going about exactly as the British were hitherto doing to Indian freedom. "That is," he explained, "under cover of promises for the future zamindars are being given free reign to eject peasants 'en masse' and make illegal gains from selling the grain in the black-market." He said that the Madras Premier was obliging the zamindars who had been demanding suppression of the peasant movement in the province.

Dealing with the Ordinance, Mr. Joshi said: "The Madras Ordinance is an attack on the working class and peasant movements and defence of the vested interests which only strengthens the allies of imperialism and weakens our people. It is the British game to set party against party and to use the right against the left as is becoming more and more apparent. Premier Prakasam's present ways help the British and harm the country."

"Let Prakasam answer now despite the alleged Communist violence, which he condemns so loudly, all the casualties are on the side of the people, not the police. Here is the total figure under his regime. Thirty killed, 432 wounded, and 1,554 arrested. Let him look at this figure of his own people killed, for no other reason that that they demanded elementary rights, the right to live as men, not as bond slaves of profiteers and hoarders."

Mr. Joshi said he believed that the "round-up" of Communists in the Madras Province was only part of a general all-India policy. He was justified in this belief, he said, by the report of Prakasam's admission on the floor of the provincial legislature on Thursday that all the Congress Premiers discussed the situation with the Home Member in Delhi, recently.

R.A.F. To Rescue Of Ice-Bound German Cutter

HAMBURG, Jan. 31 (Reuter). An R.A.F. "Mercy" plane today parachuted supplies of food to the crew of a stranded German cutter icebound in the Lubeck Bay off the German Baltic coast after urgent appeals for help. After some of the cutter's crew had managed to make their way to safety over ice, the plane, loading up at Kiel with supplies of paraffin and water, made a second run to supply the remainder of the crew. Another drop will be made tomorrow if necessary.

TURKISH DELEGATION TO VISIT LONDON

ANKARA, Jan. 31 (Reuter). At the request of the British Government, a Turkish parliamentary delegation of nine members of the Grand National Assembly will visit London in May, it was learned today.

NAZIS SUNK 105 SHIPS IN S. AFRICAN WATERS

CAPE TOWN, Jan 31 (Reuter). Gen. Jan Smuts, the South African Premier, reveled in a broadcast tonight, inaugurating South Africa's Navy Week, that during the war the enemy laid two minefields off the South African coast. This and the four periods of sumarine warfare caused these losses in South African waters: 105 ships torpedoed and sunk, four ships mines but not sunk and eight ships damaged by torpedo.

Atom Bomb Production Continues

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. (U.P.A.): David Lilienthal, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission to-day said that production in the U. S. Government's atomic plants has continued unchanged since the Army turned them over to the Commission on January 1.

This was taken to mean that the Commission is continuing to make atomic bombs.

Lilienthal made the statement in connection with the Commission's first formal report to Congress.

PUNJAB JOURNALISTS FORGE AHEAD

LAHORE, Jan. 31 (A.P.I.): The Punjab Working Journalists' Association at a meeting agreed on the general principle of having a legislative measure "which would give adequate protection to working journalists and others connected with newspapers."

The meeting appointed a sub-committee to draft a bill in this connection.

The Association also decided to approach the Punjab Government to enlist its active support and request it to adopt the draft bill approved by the Association as a Government measure.

Madras Prohibition Area Extended

MADRAS, Feb. 1 (API): Prohibition will be extended to six more districts in the Madras Province in October next, it is learnt to-day.

The districts mentioned are Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Nilgiris and Madura in Tamilanad and Nellore and Guntur in Andhradesa.

Another Transport Strike In Singapore

SINGAPORE, Feb. 1 (APA): Singapore's second major transport strike in five months began to-day, as 1,500 omnibus drivers, fitters and clerks of the Singapore Traction Company ceased work.

The strikers are demanding increases in wages and allowances.

JOSHI'S EXHIBITION

Mr. N. S. Bendre, President of the Art Society of India, declared open Mr. Deokrishna J. Joshi's one-man-show at 6, Rampart Row, (Bombay Art Society's Salon) on Friday evening.

Mr. Bendre said Mr. Joshi's success as a painter was due to his great perseverance, sacrifices and to the love of art. All these had helped to pass through ordinary vicissitudes of life.

Mr. Joshi who is the Principal of the School of Art, Dhar, has worked on different commissions with great distinction.

The exhibition contains over sixty-five exhibits in oils and water-colours.

The exhibition will remain open up to February 9, between 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. every day.

GOODS TRAIN DERAILED ON M. & S. M. RAILWAY

BOMBAY, Jan. 31 (A.P.I.): The District Transportation Superintendent, Traffic, M.S.M. Railway, Hubli wires:

"At about 1 hour on January 31, 17, 15 loaded goods vehicles of No. 214 on goods train have been derailed between mile 78|9 and 17 between Chalgeri and Harihar Track heavily damaged. Through running is expected to be restored on the evening of second proximo. Transhipment of passengers is being arranged. The cause of the accident is not known at present and is being investigated."

HUSSAIN IMAM SUCCEEDS SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31 (API.) A Gazette of India notification announces the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Hussain Imam to be President of the Council of State in succession to Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy who resigned.

CONGRESS CABINET TO MEET

NEW DELHI Jan. 31. (API): It is understood that the Congress President, Acharya Kripalani, is convening a meeting of the Congress Working Committee during the last week of February. Besides reviewing the political situation the Committee is expected to consider the report of the Congress constitution sub-committee. This Committee which has been in session here for the last two days examined Mr. Diwakar's report but no final decision was taken and the Committee adjourned to a date to be announced.

The Congress President is planning to leave for Bihar next week on a fortnight's tour.

DR. P. C. GHOSH IN CONGRESS CABINET

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1 (A.P.I.): Acharya Kripalani announced today that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose having resigned from the Congress Working Committee, he had invited Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh to be the member in the Committee in his place. Dr. P. C. Ghosh has accepted the invitation.

Ahmedabad Municipality Threatened With Legal Action

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31 (A.P.I.): The Ahmedabad Municipality is faced with the threat of legal action, if it undertakes to run bus service in the city. A few rate-payers who have served notice on the Municipality, contend that it has no power to run the bus service under the Act.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals & Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual life reading monthly details Rs. 5/3 questions Re. 1 (Horoscope or writing time required) Pandit Kallvur M. SRINIVASA ACHARYAR Chandrika, 2-B Eldams Road Teynampet P.O., Madras.

Foreign Exploitation Of National Wealth Must End

Supreme Need Of Overall Planning & Reorganisation Stressed

Advisory Planning Board Urges Fair Deal To Farmer & Worker &Elimination Of Middleman & Money Lender

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

To improve planning machinery in India, the Advisory Planning Board in its report published to-day suggest the appointment of:—

A Planning Commission of three to five members under the Central Government; a consultative body of 25 to 30 members; a central statistical office, and a permanent Tariff Board with wider functions.

The Planning Board, which was appointed in October last year with Mr. K. C. Neogy as Chairman, considers that the functions of any planning machinery established under the Central Government should include: Security and co-ordination of provincial plans and plans of Central Departments; making recommendations to Governments regarding various forms of State aid and State control to be extended to industries; making recommendations to governments regarding trade, both foreign and internal; making recommendations regarding monetary and financial policy including currency and credit at home and abroad, as affecting the planned development of the currency.

A CENTRAL ORGANISATION

For the discharge of these functions, the Board recommends a single, compact, authoritative organisation, which should be responsible directly to the Cabinet (or a committee of the Cabinet) as a whole rather than to any one member, and which should devote its attention continuously to the whole field of development, in so far as the Central Government is concerned with it. They suggest a small wholetime planning commission composed of not more than five and not less than three members, with secretariat facilities and appropriate technical assistance.

For the Chairman, they suggest "a person of standing with general experience of public affairs" and also recommend that no minister should be a member and that it should be as far as possible, a non-political body.

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS

In regard to many matters it would be necessary for the Planning Commission to call in other persons for advice and consultation and to set up committees of experts to assist it. It might have even to be made obligatory on the commission to consult representatives of the interests concerned in the development of agriculture, industry, transport, etc In regard to the planning of industries which relate to defence requirements, it will be essential for the commission to work in close contact with the Defence Committee of India.

The commission would have to be in close touch with the activities of the Scientific Consultative Committee, the Tariff Board (which should be a permanent and not an 'ad hoc' body, with wider functions so as to include within its scope all forms of State aid and a central statistical office which the Board consider is vitally necessary for planning.

PLANNING COMMISSION

The Scientific Consultative Committee should conduct a brief review of all the research that is going on and advise regarding the research that should be taken up and encouraged.

The Board urge the immediate establishment of a priorities board to make allocations of certain basic resources in the light of the development plans of the country as a whole.

In addition to the Planning Commission, the Board recommend the setting up of a consultative body of twenty-five to thirty members which include members of different interests.

AGRICULTURE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

The Board have offered suggestions for the establishment in each district of an executive machinery to deal with the agriculture and Cottage Industries'.

BUILDING UP NATIONAL WEALTH

The Board have emphasised that, in the earlier years of development, efforts must be concentrated on building up national wealth.

"It follows" they say "that measures which will increase the wealth and taxable capacity of the people must be given high priority."

ENOUGH FOOD FOR ALL

The objective of agricultural planning, to provide food at a satisfactory standard of nutrition for the whole population and at the same time, to ensure an adequate volume of cash crops (such as cotton and jute) to serve as the raw materials of industry. It is also necessary to see that the increase in production does not pass into the hands of intermediaries, whether landlords, money lenders or traders.

TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

The Board recommends that a small sub-committee of the All-India Council for Technical Education be set up at once to review plans for education and training in engineering.

The Board urge that in view of the shortage of trained staff, there should be selection of areas for concentrated development, in which all the different items of the development programme can be tested out simultaneously.

The Board consider it will be necessary to import foreign technicians to assist various industries in varying degrees but add that it will be highly desirable that the training of local personnel should be made one of the terms of such employment.

Industrialists should be consulted without delay on the need and possibility of devising a scheme to replace the Bevin Scheme. The Industries department should be associated with the labour and education departpartments in the section.

NATIONALISATION OF INDUSTRIES

The Board are of the opinion that if at the present juncture the State attempted to take into its own hands the ownership and management of a large number of indusries, the industrial development of the country might not be very rapid. Neverthless it should be the policy to bring under State ownership and management some at least of the basic industries. Such as coal—mineral oils: Iron and Steel: Motor, air and other transpot."

SAFEGUARDS FOR LABOUR

To safeguard the interests of labour in the new scheme of industrial development, comprehensive legislation should be introduced without delay in respect of industries whether Centrally or Provincially controlled.

EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS

The Board think that in respect of certain minerals (such as Uranium and Thorium-bearing Minerals, Coal, Petroleum, Mica, Beryl, Chromite, Ilmenite, Sillimanite, Manganese-ore, Monazie, Rare Earth Minerals and Pleozoe quartz) there should be Central co-ordination and regulation in order to ensure their wise utilisation in the general national interest.

The Board emphasise the importance of increasing the production of coal.

The Board recommend that the railway projects should be given the highest possible priority and also emphasise the importance of road and port development river development and power projects.

NEHRU'S APPEAL FOR CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM

Pandit Nehru in a foreword to the Report an appeals for "constructive criticism from the Public.

Referring to the recommendations of the Board as of the highest importance having a special urgency, Pandit Nehru says: It is vital that public opinion should be seized of them and should be in a position to influence public policy.

The Government of India trust that the publication of this volume will evoke interest and constructive criticism from a considerable body of opinion in the country and so contribute to the solution of some of our major problems.

SIND WOMEN VOLUNTEERS TO MARCH ON PUNJAB

(Continued from Page 9.)

manifestations of some increased activity in Lahore. A meeting was held in the city. Thereafter, a procession started which grew in numbers. No formal arrests were made. A few persons were removed in a lorry and then let off.

SITUATION IN DISTDICTS IMPROVES

"Reports from other districts indicate that on Jan. 31, the situation has progressively improved. Gurdaspur had nothinug to report. Lyallpur Karnal and Montgomery are returning to normal. At Karnal a small procession was taken out and token arrests were made. In Ambala a procession was taken out resulting in 26 arrests. The arrested persons were released later. A procesion of schooi boys was taken out in Rohtak which resorted to brick-bat throwing. Nobody was injured and the procession dispersed subsequently. In Sargodha also the procession of school boys dispersed peacefuly. Later on another procession was taken out which dispersed subsequently and its leader was arrested. For the first time in Simla a section of the poulation staged a demonstration. The crowd became violent which had to be dispersed by force resulting in the death of one person.

Reports from all parts of the Province indicate that the situation is showing signs of definite improvement.

ON WITH THE SHOW

Mixed Grill—Entertainment Topics

By "SARDI"

DANCE RECITAL

Lovers of classical Indian dancing are promised a treat by a band of young dancers who will perform at the South Indian Educational Society Hall, Matunga, at 5-30 P.M. this evening.

SRIMATI RAJAPPA heads the troupe which consists of PANDANALLUR JAYALAXMI, BABY SITALAXMI and MASTER SHREEDHAR These artistes will give a display of BHARAT NATYA with such dances as the "ALADIPPU the "JETHISWARAM", the "VARNAM" and the "TILLANA".

KATHAKALI will also be included in the repertoire of Master Sridhar who will perform the "PURAPPAD".

Srimati Rajappa and several of the other artistes are pupils of ARI KUPPIAH PILLAI. Though these young folk may be unknown to most of us, they yet deserve encouragement, as it is from such talent that the future Ram Gopals and Bala Saraswatis will have to be picked.

The seats are priced at Rs. 10, 5 and 2/8.

SCREEN SAIGAL'S LIFE

Last week I made one or two suggestions as to how best to commemorate the greatness of the departed SAIGAL. This week, I have yet another suggestion:

Why does not some enterprising producer, preferably Saigal's discoverer B. N. SARKAR himself, make a screen biography of the magic-voiced singer? There was romance in the life of this artiste who began as a railway clerk and typewriter salesman, and ended by being one of the most popular film stars and singers. Ample dramatic possibilities are present in his obscurity-to-dizzy-fame career.

Hollywood producers, having far more initiative than ours, have often screen the lives of contemporary figures, often during their life time, as for instance, "Scarface" which depicted AL CAPONE on the screen, and Columbia's forthcoming "The Jolson Story", which revolves round the famous Jewish singer AL JOLSON who is played by a newcomer—Larry Parks.

To discover a star to do justice, both as actor and singer, to the role of Saigal, seems a challenging proposition—but it is a challenge laden with adventure for the intrepid film-maker. So what about it, producers?

MUNI ALIAS CAPONE

In the mind of picturegoers the name of AL CAPONE, America's gangster king whose death occurred in his 25-roomed villa in Florida, only last week, is inseparably linked with PAUL MUNI, for it was the part of the tough King of the Underworld in the film "Scarface" that sky-ricketed Muni to screen fame, though it was by no means his first film.

Born on September 22nd, 1897, in Vienna, Muni was taken by his mother and father to the U.S.A. at the age of four. The WEISENFREUNDS, Paul's parents, were show-folk and little Paul trouped with them, receiving a sketchy education in the academic sense, but a fine one in general, for to-day he is reported to be one of the best-informed Hollywood artistes.

Left fatherless in 1913, Muni played in stock companies, finally becoming a member of New York's Yiddish Arts Theatre. He played chiefly old-man roles, and had run through almost 250 such parts before a Broadway producer spotted his genius and cast him in "We Americans", again in an 'aged' role in which guise he made his bow on New York's "Great White Way". Later came a play called "Four Walls",

Srimati Rajappa in a Bharata Natya dance pose.

and this brought him an offer from Hollywood.

"The Valiant" and "Seven Faces" were Muni's first two Hollywood films which I doubt if many recall.

GLORIOUS COME-BACK

Displeased with his first two film ventures, Muni returned to the stage and did not show much interest when director HOWARD HAWKS offered him the title role of "Scarface". His wife, however, coaxed Muni into accepting the offer—with what brilliant results we all know. By the way, how many readers remember GEORGE RAFT playing the henchman of Scarface, in that film? It was also this picture which made Raft.

Muni continued in tough roles in such films as "Hi Nellie!" and "Dr. Socrates". Then followed those brilliant biographical screen sketches of PASTEUR and ZOLA capped by yet another, JUAREZ, made seven years ago and currently showing at the STRAND.

In ANGEL ON MY SHOULDER, this week's attraction at the EXCELSIOR, Muni reverts to gangsterdom, bringing mellow experience to his part of Eddie Kagle a dead gangsters whose hoodlum spirit is infused into the body of his earthly counterpart, a good and upright judge.

It is artistes like Muni who lend dignity to screen acting and raise it to the level of Art. Long may such as he grace the screen with their talents.

A REPLY

Reader N. S. NAIK writes to ask why no cinema reviews of current English-speaking pictures appear in these Sunday columns.

I must answer him, regretfully that there being a shortage of newspaper print, there is, automatically, shortage of space and this leads to the drastic curtailment of matters pertaining to the show world, as news items have to be given preference.

But if reader Naik would purchase a copy of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE' every FRIDAY, he would have the chance to read my independent and forthright reviews of English-speaking films that appear in the section entitled SHOW WORLD.

That's all till next week rolls around.

Visit To Comilla

NABAGRAM (Noakhali) Feb. 1. (U. P.I.): It is learnt that Gandhiji is expected to visit Comilla by the first week of April and join the annual clebrations of the Abhoya Ashram there.

Our Delhi Letter

Common Man Eats Bread Of Disillusion

From Our Special Correspondent

The common man in India is to-day in a sorry pass. Communal unrest, labour unrest, agrarian unrest and unrest of every hue raise their hydra-heads everywhere. The appalling shortage of every necessity is another maddening ordeal. The steps so far taken by the popular Governments to combat the growing dissatisfaction has been as futile as trying to put out the raging fire. The Interim Government is in a state of suspended animation as Sardar Patel confessed at Meerut. The shadow of the four Horsemen of Apocalpse therefore looms ahead.

Food and Cloth shortages, Agrarian and Labour unrest are like the four horsemen of the Apocalypse, out to undermine and, if possible, to destroy the Interim Government as was recently foreshadowed by the Socialist Leader, Jai Prakash Narain.

Two of these horsemen, Food and Clothing, have become scourges of India. "Bald, old and horribly skinny is the horseman, bouncing up and down on the raw-boned back of his black horse. In one withered hand he holds the scales, symbol of the scarcity of food", that had become as valuable as gold three years ago in Bengal.

From January 1 to December 31, 1946 India imported 3,25,528 tons of rice, 11,83,163 tons of wheat, 1,61,918 tons of flour, 3,05,847 tons of maize, 1,31,746 tons of barley and 1,46,804 tons of other cereals, in all 22,50,006 tons. Internal prices of foodgrains have been three and a half times of what they have been before the war. The black market prices have been considerably higher. The value of grains, imported in 1946 amounted to Rupees seventy-eight crores.

The Missing Link

And yet, large parts of the country had to go on half rations of wheat, because India had not enough of it. One pertinent question is. What has the Grow More Food Campaign done to meet the situation? The Campaign was launched in 1943|44. Its programme included emergency irrigation projects. and minor irrigation projects.

Sir William Stampe was appointed as Irrigation Adviser. Irrigation projects sponsored, subsequent to his appointment, it was claimed, would increase the irrigated area by about two million acres. The Government of India further claimed that "as a direct result of these undertakings substantial amounts of foodgrains are already being produced." Irrigation, it will be admitted even by the Agriculture Department of the Government of India, is a substitute to rainfall. How is it, therefore, that large parts of India still remains on the verge of starvation, notwithstanding the promised two million acres of land, irrigated by Sir William Stampe's minor and emergent irrigation projects?

The record remains the same, only the gramophone is occasionally changed. The late Sir Jogindra Singh as an Agriculture Member was never tired of claiming an increase of four million tons of foodgrains as a direct result of the Grow More Food Campaign. His own Department demolished his assertions by disclosing that the estimated increase did not exceed 864,919 tons.

Paper Work!

It is interesting to analyse how these estimates are made. An irrigation scheme is sanctioned. The scheme envisages irrigation of an area of land say "Y." The yield per acre in that area is reported to be say "X." Then by sanctioning the scheme, it is assumed that the production has increased by "XY" tons. How wonderfully simple. The snag is that the Food Department is more concerned with the actual yield and not with the estimates of yield. According to the Food Department, no additional foodgrains have been accounted for by the Provinces in the Basic Plan. Claims are also made that the area under food cultivation had increased by several million acres. 10,447,000 acres of cotton area and 3,705,285 acres of jute area had been diverted to food cultivation. The question, however, is how much of this area was diverted by the Grow More Food drive and how much of it by the high prices of foodgrains and the Bengal Jute Regulation Act. One test will come when the price of cotton begins to jump up. Second test could be had by the repeal of the Bengal Jute Regulation Act.

The Agriculture Department has, therefore wisely changed the inconvenient theme altogether. It is no longer the actual production of to-day but targets for to-morrow. If we take care of the future, the present will take care of itself. And so plans have been approved to increase India's production of foodgrains by three to four million tons by 1951/52. This is a target which has been split up, not only for the Provinces and States, but also into yearly increased production. Yes, targets have all been fixed, only shooting remains. It will be done at a moderate cost of fifty to seventy-five crores spread over five years If the targets are missed. there are enough scapegoats in the country which are ever ready to take the blame. One of them is Agricultural Statistics and the other is Rainfall.

A Naked Shame!

Apropos Cloth, I regret an admirable and well-informed article in the last issue of Mr. Gandhi's Weekly "Harijan" has remained unnoticed.

The article is contributed by a Congress member of the Constituent Assembly. It reaches the following conclusions, namely:—

"1. That the whole Indian Textile Industry is, for all practical purposes, a concern of only about one hundred and fifty firms

2. That the Industry has not been worked in the interests of the nation.

3. That in collusion with the Government of the period, the mill-agents worked in a way which has created cloth famine, black marketing, high prices out of all proportion with the cost of manufacture, paid inadequately to the producer of raw cotton as well as their own employees and have exploited the people to the extent of some hundreds of crores of rupees.

4. That they have been also inefficient.

5. That they have thus rendered themselves unfit to continue to manage the Industry as trustees of the nation.

6. That apart from their moral lapse as trustees, the Industry has returned to the investors by way of profits, several times again the value of the total capital sunk in it, so that the nation. if it so decides. has the right to acquire the Industry without any obligation to compensate either for the capital sunk or the services rendered."

The Paper adds:—"An Industry in which only fifty crores of rupees of capital has been primarily invested and whose fixed capital does not exceed one hundred crores of rupees and whose pre-war yearly value of product was only sixty crores has been permitted to make even in one single year a profit of Rupees one hundred and nine crores and the average for the entire period of seven years works out at Rupees fifty-three crores a year. It should not be forgotten that nearly all the mills have built up crores of secret reserves in stocks of cloth, cotton and stores which are kept out of the public eye. The illegitimate and secret gains made by the Managing Agents, their friends and associates, if calculated would easily run into several crores which remain unaccounted and will ever remain so. The commission paid to the wholesale cloth dealers in 1944 was six crores instead of sixty lakhs in the pre-war period. This is almost equal to the pre-war profits of the whole Textile Industry.'

Stinking Corruption

It might be said that the Industry could be excused, because by its methods, it created disaffection against the Government of the day. Yes, but in doing so, it earned a fabulous amount of money for its Managing Agents and their friends. Then again, the Government of to-day is not the alien Government. It is their own Government as envisaged in the now forgotten Tata-Birla Plan. They should therefore give up their wartime practices.

They have, however, demanded continuance of protection, an increase in the prices of coarse cloth used by the poorer classes and an increase in the working day of the Textile Labourer. They have claimed that the shortening of the working day by one hour had resulted in a decline of seven million yards of cloth a year in production. They have, however, not explained that even without increasing production above the 1944 level, this decline could be counter-balanced by drastic reductions already made in the military demand in export quotas of cloth. They have not disclosed either the source of supplies to the manufacturers of readymade clothes, who are ever ready to meet any unreasonable demand at black-market rates.

The business community is alike all over the world and so why to blame our own. The question of questions is, what has the Government done beyond holding Conferences, to deal with the problem. The Provincial Ministers did not like the Textile Control Board, which is the Organisation of the mill-owners, for the mill-owners and by the mill-owners. "It consists of thousands of employees" to quote Mr. Gandhi's Paper "Harijan", "all Government servants on fabulous salaries in addition to what they might be getting as illegal gratification, which is today an open secret. If one were to look very closely into this cloth control business, one will be convinced that it is a very well planned and well thought out racket to defraud the consumer."

A Committee has now been set up to enquire into the question of prices and rationalisation of production of cloth. In the west, the Committees are a prelude to an action. In India, they are a substitute to action. The one hundred and fifty firms will ultimately win, take it from me.

First Things First

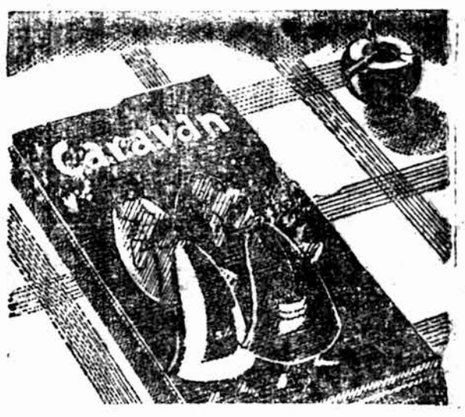
Unfortunately the man in the street is a very unreasonable type of human being. He does not judge an administration by high sounding speeches of his rulers. The speeches are good for an emotional comfort, but they leave him hungry and cold. What he wants is a moderate satisfaction of his basic and essential needs at reasonable prices. A starving naked man is not interested in moral or democratic principles as such. First things first, and he wants food and clothing before he could listen to discourses on fundamental rights or democratic principles, which should govern human relations.

He judges his administrators by his very simple dictum, namely whether his existence has been made more bearable by his masters. The four horsemen of the Apocalypse are rapidly destroying his faith in the present administrators. He sees in Delhi, for example, enough first class, wheat,enough cloth and other good things of life. They are dangled before him like carrots before a donkey, because they ever remain beyond his reach.

He has not the money to buy for instance the first class wheat and must remain content with half rations of inferior quality of wheat. The Reach-me-down, convenient-to-Big Money's doctrine of "kismet" has so far made him take things as they came. The Horsemen of the Apocalypse are beginning to teach him the unlogical principle of comparison.

He is beginning to ask whether the change in his masters has in any way changed his own lot. He asks whether production in any field, agriculture, cloth and coal has gone up, whether the transport system is better, whether prices are beginning to decline, and whether there is any prospect of reduction in his war-time level of taxation. So far he has looked in vain and is likely to be disillusioned when he sees the next year's Budget.

SOMETHING TO LOOK FORWARD TO



There is a wealth of contentment in the thought-provoking articles, interesting stories, candid film reviews and lively photographs that you can find in CARAVAN —India's most popular monthly magazine.

At all news agents and bookstalls. Re. 1/- per copy: Rs. 10 per annum. Published by Delhi Press, New Delhi.

Caravan

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE FAMILY

NEW, MODERN WAY TO CLEAN YOUR CARPETS & FLOORS!
NEWMAID
Self-generating
VACUUM CLEANER
Rs. 110 only
WORKS automatically WITHOUT ELECTRICITY!
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON
The India Corporation
22 EMPRESS ROAD LAHORE & BRANCHES

District Stockists invited

Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

INTERESTING, INCIDENTS AT COOPERAGE SUMMERSGILL'S ANTICS THREATENED RESIGNATION. QUESTION OF COACHING. EXTRAVAGANT TERMS. WAS THE POST ADVERTISED? BETTER ALTERNATIVE. WISER STILL. CHANGE INSULAR POLICY.

Interesting—even exciting—things are happening at the Cooperage now-a-days. If you think, it is on the football field some such events are taking place, you would be sadly mistaken. In fact it is the off season for soccer. But the fun is provided by the Committee Room and the central figure of the drama is F. Summersgill, President of the W.I.F.A. Have you ever heard of meetings being held without adequate notice and minutes expunged on account of the unconstitutional proccedures followed therein? Well, such things are happening at the Cooperage these days!

Summersgill has favoured the press with a long letter in which he has laboured to put his own case before the public in connection with the appointment of a British coach. But does it give a complete picture of the whole case? From what I heard from unimpeachable sources, I have grave doubts about some of the facts retailed in the letter referred to above.

Is it not a fact that he had a Committee meeting convened at 3-30 p.m. against the wishes of several of the members whom he is now pleased to dub busybodies or something of that sort?

As for this voting business, I understand that Summersgill had occasions to vote not once but even twice! First he voted as a member of the Committee to make up a tie and then gave his casting vote in favour of his proposition as Chairman of the meeting.

THREATENED RESIGNATION

On the last occasion, when the question was finally decided, I am assured again, he definitely voted for the appointment for three years and against the suggestion for one year. If the minutes are published in the press, this will be proved beyond a shadow of doubt. Apart from that, I am told Summersgill thumped the table in a rage and threatened to resign his Presidentship. But Secretary Berry persuaded him not to do such a rash thing and avoided a catastrophe!

I can fully appreciate Summersgill's feelings in this respect. He was determined to do good to Bombay football by importing this costly coach, in spite of the wishes of those who are vitally concerned with this question. That has been the trouble with many of our foreign well-wishers.

QUESTION OF COACHING

At the present moment, I do not wish to record here further details of an unsavoury nature. I shall place them before the public, if and when necessary. Just now I shall concern myself with the merit of the question. Do we wish to improve our soccer or not? We certainly do. How best can it be done and quickly, too. There are various ways of doing so. But I deal with two or three of them in the course of this article.

The question of coaching naturally comes to our mind first. Yes, our boys must be properly coached and trained. Unfortunately we have not got trained coaches in India. Some of the old veterans are doing this job in Calcutta and other parts of the country. But their knowledge is limited due to lack of experience abroad. So it is necessary—some say, imperative—to import experts from foreign lands—Britain, in particular.

EXTRAVAGANT TERMS

Personally I am not altogether against the importation of such a coach for Bombay. But it must be done in a careful manner. President Summersgill wants to foist a person on the fabulous salary of Rs. 1,800 per month, plus free air passage, etc., on the W.I.F.A. for a period of three years. The only reason for his insistence for such an appointment is that the Association has made plenty of money during the war and it must be spent in this way. I cannot support this viewpoint. As I have said many times before in these columns first of all, we should try to get a coach for one season only, as is done in cricket. As our season is off-season in Britain, there should be no difficulty in getting a suitable person to come out here on a reasonable remuneration. One day Summersgill tried to convince me about his proposal. But I remained as unconvinced as ever.

WAS THE POST ADVERTISED?

The reason for my doubts is that no effort was made to get a coach for the season. If it was advertised in the Press, I am sure suitable applicants would have come forward. Nothing of the sort was done. To say that only McKay was willing to sign the contract—and that, too, for a period of three years and no less—is an absurdity I am unable to swallow. I, for one, would prefer to pay Rs 2,000, or even more, per mensem for six months only for three seasons than engage him for the whole year on Rs 1,800 per month, because he will not have any work to do during the off-season. I notice that Munshi and Co. agreed to engage him for a complete year. But it seems that neither McKay nor Summersgill are agreeable to it.

BETTER ALTERNATIVE

What does it matter if McKay does not come? The W.I.F.A., if bent on engaging a British coach, may advertise in England for a suitable man. And I am sure such a man will be forthcoming. A little delay would not matter in the least. I would however prefer to send a couple of our veteran players for necessary training in England. They would be much more useful than an imported coach who does not understand our language and whose language few of our boys would understand. Besides their knowledge of our method of playing and their estimation of our strong and weak points would be immensely helpful in eradicating their shortcomings and improving their game. In addition they would be able to train others in the art and science of coaching.

WISER STILL

But what is more necessary and urgent to-day than coaching is the participation of our players in matches in foreign lands. I am amused to hear from certain quarters that the standard of our play has fallen during the last ten years. It would appear from this that Indian teams used to beat the British teams ago. And they cannot do so now. Well, we are accustomed to hear such ridiculous remarks from self-appointed authorities of soccer. However that is neither here nor there.

I do not mind repeating for the umpteenth time that Indians have little to learn from foreigners as far as ball-control is concerned. They have much to learn in the matter of tactics and positional play. That can be done by watching better teams' play.

For this purpose our teams should be sent abroad. A visit to Europe would be much more helpful to them than years of coaching in Bombay.

CHANGE INSULAR POLICY

I have cried myself hoarse all these years in shouting against the insular policy of the W.I.F.A. They stoutly resisted all the attempts of our local teams to participate in the up-country. Not only that, they even went to the length of refusing to participate in the National Championship on some lame excuse or other. Is it necessary for me to repeat that the ambition of every player of any country is to represent his province or his country in national or international contests? The W.I.F.A. has throttled this natural ambition from year to year. And that way they have prevented the growth of our players. This mistake must be avoided in the future. The money that is now lying in the coffers of the W.I.F.A. must be utilised for this purpose in the years to come.

Is It True?

That President Summersgill of the W.I.F.A. thinks that the expense of Rs. 1,800 per mensem—or Rs. 21,600 annually for three years—on a British coach is justifiable, because the Association has plenty of money in its coffers?

That soccer coaches—unlike cricket coaches—are unwilling to come here during their off-season in Britain, because Summersgill never thought of that alternative?

That the difficulty of our boys to understand the Scottish dialect perhaps never entered Summersgill's head, because it happens to be his mother-tongue?

That Summersgill, like all our foreign well-wishers, has the best interests of Indian soccer at heart—even more than the Indians themselves?

That the suggestion of sending a couple of our veteran players for necessary training in England, does not appeal to Summersgill and Co.?

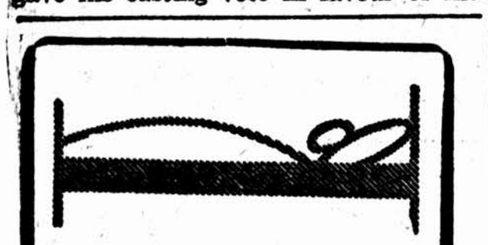
That they may be able to train many others, on their return, by imparting their knowledge and experience, does not satisfy the ambition of these well-wishers?

That two parties have been formed at the Cooperage to fight the ensuing elections on this issue?

That some people believe that the heavens would fall if a British coach is not imported at once and Indian football would be ruined beyond repair in the future?

That "Galloper" Nusserwanji has suddenly developed into a soccer expert and is about to gate-crash into the Committee Room with full support from Summersgill and Co.?

That as many as 21 candidates are in the running for 12 seats, and that many of them are innocent of rudimentary knowledge of the game?



VINKOLA

is an ideal tonic for rapid recovery after severe illness. It restores the lost health.

Start a course today

STANDARD PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD.
CALCUTTA

Agents— Messrs. LAVCHAND VARAJDAS & Co.
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

*Prince

this RADIO WILL SET AN ENTIRELY NEW STANDARD OF PERFORMANCE

SOBELL Radio

FOR THE TROPICS
IN 10 DIFFERENT MODELS

NO BREAKDOWN IN YOUR RECEPTION
FREE SERVICE
ONE YEAR GUARANTEE
and free replacements of Parts including VALVES
New set fixed in your Cabinet so long your machine is under repairs

Manufacturers Representatives for:-
Punjab, Punjab States, Jammu and Kashmir States, N.W.F.P., Baluchistan, Delhi, U.P., U.P. States, Ajmer, Mewar and Rajputana States, Sind, Bombay Presidency, Bundhelkhand, C.P., and C.I.

APPLY FOR DEALERSHIP TERMS

*PRE-2

RADIO EMPORIUM THE MALL LAHORE TELE RADEM PHONE 2643

Ask for SONGSTER CRAMOPHONE NEEDLES

see band is unbroken

Made by
J. STEAD & Co. Ltd., SHEFFIELD, Eng

Let us talk it over —

For nearly two years now, the country is witnessing great 'releases'. First came the historic release of our national leaders who were put behind the bars while the war for freedom and democracy was being fought the world over and though no other country could have produced a worthier band of fighters against fascism and Nazism!

Then followed the release of the I. N. A.-men consequent upon the dramatic trials (or wans't it all sheer dramatics?). Afterwards were effected the releases of a vast number of political prisoners and even the goondas, numbering some thousands, who were rounded up as a war effort. The Calcutta Riots Inquiry has provided figures for that city alone.

Then came the R. I. N. mutiny, R. A. F. and other big strikes, resulting in the ultimate release of the mutineers, strikers and their sympathisers as well! And as an anti-climax to this imposing chain of releases, we are clamouring for the release of the almighty gods!! From the sandy low-lying Rameshwaram to the dizzy, snow-capped heights of Sri Badrikedar, it has been a vast prison-house for the 33 crores of them. And one knows not for certain, since when their incarceration began. Did it begin in the Vedic times, the so-called dawn of civilization or was it the product of the dark ages that followed? Isn't it a staggering fact that a small minority of Brahmins should have separated a large body of their co-religionist, the "untouchables", from the gods, in the name of religion itself?

★ ★ ★

And what is religion if not a code of behaviour towards one's fellowmen, friends and even foes? Does it teach us to evaluate the higher things of life or does it enjoin upon us meaningless chanting of prayers and burning of incense? Unluckily for India, religion came to mean the latter in the hands of its keepers, the 'highborns'! Worse still, it became their special preserve. They made it into a weapon to prevent the "lower ones from rising above their stratum in life."

From time to time there came along men to warn against this evil and yet one wonders, how this ancient religion didn't crumble under its own top-heavy weight, all those years? It is in the very nature of evil itself to batten upon its own ill-effects. And as such, we witness along with the Brahminical hierarchy, the growth of an antagonistic force which is no less supercilious of the 'untouchables'. The non-Brahmins' superiority-conscious attitude towards the "untouchables" is equally indefensible though it can be explained as inherent weakness of human nature to avenge itself even at the cost of an innocent third party! The time is overdue to eradicate this blot of untouchability root and branch, if in a free India humanity is to be restored to its essential, fundamental dignity. Won't this be the most befitting manner of worshipping the gods and goddesses? Doesn't every religion worth the name teach us that in the dignity of man lies the honour of God himself?

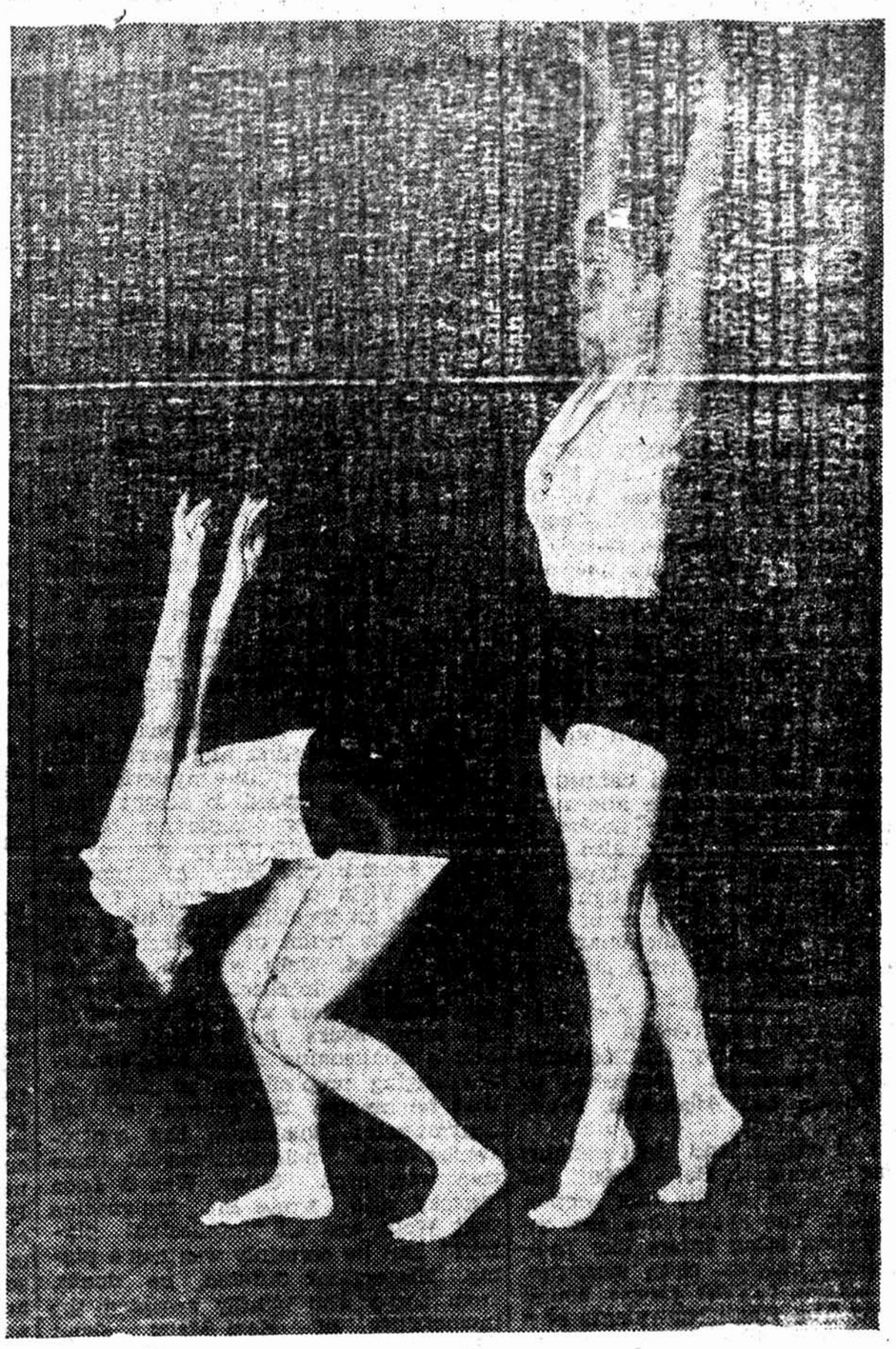
★ ★ ★

Let's then hurry with the task of releasing the gods for, what else does it amount to, the campaign of throwing open the temples to the 'untouchables'? Every day brings the news of these citadels of power surrendering in widely scattered parts of the land. Of course, there are many who still are very reluctant to come in line with the marching times. The delaying tactics employed by the trustees of the Tirupathi Temple in the south has some interesting aspect about it. Perhaps you don't know that this southern citadel of religion and orthodoxy is mostly in the hands of non-Brahmins who are in a majority in the board of trustees! It is curious how we become mere tools in the hands of reactionary forces!!

As for our home province of Bombay, doesn't it signify a grand effort that in the Legislative Assembly a woman will move a Bill on the freedom of worship to all, irrespective of class or caste? Leelavati Munshi's forthright Bill on Temple entry which is tabled for the next session of the Assembly, will have tremendous propaganda value, particularly for enlightening the illiterate, ignorant and superstitious women who form a bulk of the orthodox reactionaries. However, it will depend upon how the Government exploits this particular aspect of the Bill.

—*Leela.*

THE RIGHT SORT OF EXERCISE



Stretch and relax.

By Prunella Stack

"How much exercise should I take and how often?" This question is frequently asked. The answer is difficult to give in specific terms, for it depends much on the individual. There is no doubt that some people require more exercise than others. The wiry, athletic type will find it much harder to settle down to a sedentary existence than the more phlegmatic sort of person who automatically prefers an arm-chair to the out-of-doors. But everyone, without exception, should take some exercise each day, and the amount and type can only be determined when considerations of environment and opportunity are taken into account.

The natural forms of exercise are still the best. Walking over open country, climbing hills, riding, swimming,—these are the activities that bring most joy and health and that benefits us to the full. Unfortunately, they are outside the scope of many who live in crowded cities. Exercise, for them, like many other forms of amusement, must be "potted" and must be designed to produce the maximum result in the minimum time. Hence the popularity of a game like squash, which crowds a lot of effective exercise into a comparatively short space of time. For many people, however, the game is too strenuous; also too difficult to learn and to find opportunities to play. What then, is the best answer to the problem for the average working man or woman? First, one must become exercise-conscious. But the reaction of many women to the question of taking exercise is often "I'm always too tired." Or even, in extreme cases, "Whenever I feel like taking exercise I lie down and rest quietly until the feeling has passed away!" Such an attitude of mind fails to appreciate the difference between tiring and stimulating exercise. There is, in fact, a world of difference.

At the end of a day of queueing, walking on hard pavements, and carrying heavy shopping baskets, one can feel quite exhausted and completely disinclined for any further movement. But once shake off this lethargy and take a short sharp walk, attend an evening exercise class, or even roll up the carpet, turn on the gramophone and try some exercises at home—what a different result! Exercise thus practised, voluntarily and for pleasure, becomes exhilarating. It stimulates the mind. The day's worries fall away and the outlook changes. Irritations are seen in proportion and no longer seem overwhelming, while the blood, coursing through the veins, invigorates the body and gives it new life. I have seen this happen so often when taking evening exercise classes, and experienced it so often myself, that I know it to be true, and can guarantee the stimulating, rather than tiring, effect of such exercise.

And here, for any woman who cannot attend evening classes but would like to experience the effect, is an invigorating exercise to practise at home.

"Stretch and relax." Like the girl in the picture, stretch the arms high overhead. Now drop down towards the floor, relaxing the body, head and arms, bending the knees, and stepping forward on the right foot; swing the arms down to the sides, and then behind, like the other girl in the picture. Now swing the arms forward and overhead again, straightening the body and the knees until the starting position is reached. Repeat, stepping forward on to the starting next time, and continue with alternate feet. Take this exercise through to a quick waltz time, either playing the music on a gramophone or humming it yourself.

BLACK MARKET: ROME VERSION

For those who can afford the price, there is plenty of flour available in Rome's Black Market. Business in Vittoria Square—the racketeers "Stock Exchange", is flourishing and large quantities of flour are on sale for those with money enough to pay for it—the price is beyond the price of the average working Italian but the rich have no worries about bread shortage.

WOMEN'S PAGE

A New Dictionary

"THE EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY. Compiled by Prof. W. H. Martin, Published by K. J. Cooper & Co., Bombay, Price Rs. 18.

As its name implies this new dictionary seeks to cater to the special needs of the Indian schoolboy. Professor Martin was for many years been the Principal of the Islamia College Peshawar, and therefore knows at first hand the difficulties of the Indian student trying to learn an 'entirely foreign language'.

The word meanings and definitions have been made as simple and lucid as possible and whenever necessary, illustrations in usage have also been given. Printed in big clear types on superfine paper (strong enough to withstand the wear and tear of constant usage) the new dictionary is likely to prove popular with students and teachers alike.

READY RECKONER

"THE HANDY READY RECKONER" By U. C. Pramanik. Published by Ram Narain Lal, Allahabad Price: As. 12.

Tables of Wages and Rent ranging from one anna to Rs. 3,000 per month, are given in the first section of the book. The author has also included various other tables like Indian currency, weights, cloth measures, sizes of bottles, railway gauges, bound books, etc The Hindi equivalents of a number of English words of common daily usage and the expanded forms of various abbreviations given at the end, add to the usefulness of the book.

Legacy Of H. G. Wells

The Outlook for Homo-Sapiens: By H. G. Wells; Asia Publishing House Pp. 287; Price: Rs. 5-4-0.

H. G. Wells has left deep marks as a great thinker and literateur of our times. For about sixty years he strived to assess the problems that faced the individual society and to appraise them at their proper value and significance. He not only interpreted: he dared to think of the shape of things that may come years ahead. He travelled from conditions bordering on the poor house and wrong education to the position of a recognised Seer. The myriad number of books he presented to the world have the impress of continued progress. "I was born in a rather unprosperous home, there was no nursery and most of my waking day was spent in an underground kitchen."

But he grew up differently from others in his station and worked his way to discover the mysteries of knowledge. He ceased to accept anything as fact, nor could he believe that the forces of change are mysterious. Science and Sociology opened up the Vista of the things unseen and with an inquiring mind he plunged into the realm of intellectual speculation. Yet, Wells was hot a futurist, seeking intellectual clap-traps for escapes. Thus we find throughout the many books he has left behind him a challenging spirit and equally challenging propositions, so much so, that he became the subject of big controversies. Sometimes the controversies were polemics, but at times they were even bitter. Was it Leon Trotsky who wrote in indignation that Wells was an "intellectual pigmy?" But he certainly was not a pigmy. His outlook differed, no doubt, from those who blindly accepted the invincibility of Karl Marx about whom he writes in no temperate language.

In "The Outlook for Tomo Sapiens" H. G. Wells sums up his fads and facts about a world as he saw it first and at the end of his tether It is the autobiography of a mind—Wells's mind. The author poses the many baffling questions that mankind faces today and how it could overcome them for good or for evil. World War II has buried the old order. It can never be pumped into life again. A new order calls for human endeavour. What is this new order? What are the alternatives? "The only possible alternative to the wilful and strenuous adaptation by re-education of our species new—forthwith—" is "adapt or perish.... either the human imagination, and the human will to live, rises to the plain necessity of our case, and a renascent 'Homo' sapiens struggles on to a new, a harder and a happier world dominion, or he blunders down the slopes of failure through a series of unhappy phases in the wake of all the monster reptiles and beasts that have flourished and horded it on the earth before him, to his ultimate extinction. "That is to say, either life is just beginning for him or it is drawing very rapidly to its close..... Meet or shirk it, this is the present outlook". Altogether a dismal outlook indeed!

As Wells says: "It serves no useful purpose to shut our eyes to the magnitude and intricacy of the task of making the world peace". .....The diplomats and politicians will assemble with an air of profound competence and close the doors upon the outer world and resume—Versailles." How true. Those who have watched the World's Statesmen at the art of peace making since the victory through the atom bomb, do now seriously doubt the competence of these men of eminence to secure for the HOMO SAPIENS what he has yearned for and of which he has been cheated every time he was called upon to suffer, sacrifice and die for a better and a brighter world. The manifest necessity, therefore, now is "for some collective control to eliminate warfare and the less generally admitted necessity for a creative control of the economic and biological life of mankind'..... "The task of the peacemaker who really desires peace in a new world involves not merely a political but a profound social revolution, profounder even than the revolution attempted by the Communist..... finiteness, the only alternative to chaos and degeneration before mankind". This revolution, unlike the Russian, will have to be cosmopolitan and must be more thorough and better conceived."

The book under review was first published in 1942. It is the amalgamation of "The Fate of Homo Sapiens" and "The New World Order" and is for the first time published in India. The thoughts are challenging and may well be described as Wells's last legacy to mankind.

—C. K. NARAYANSWAMI.

Indian War Economy

"SOME ASPECTS OF THE INDIAN WAR ECONOMY." By Dr. M. S. Natarajan, M.A., Ph.D. Padmaja Publications Baroda. Pp. 153, Price Rs. 5).

Dr. Natarajan, who is Director of the Diwanchand Political Information Bureau, has in this book surveyed the impact of the recent war on India's economy. Having described the economic conditions on the eve of the war he goes on relating in succeeding chapters the effects that the war produced on agriculture, industries, foreign trade transport, banking and public finance. He winds up with a discussion of some post-war problems.

The material is systematically presented in all sections and will be of use to all careful readers of our contemporary economic problems. Some of the discussion on post-war issues has become out of date as the book was written over 15 months ago. All the same the author's discussion of such topics as the industrial policy of the state is still very topical. As a record of war-time economic effects and as an introduction to the study of post-war problems the book has considerable merit.

D. G. K.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Lady Masani has been connected with the Balkan-ji-Bari and "Pushpa" from their very start, and has continued to work for them with the same zeal and enthusiasm as in the beginning.

It was the last day of our stay at the Borivli Camp. Almost all Delegates and Visitors had left, and only the Sind Balkan-ji-Bari Workers and their hosts were there. Shri Ratilal M. Nanavati, Vice-President, and Shrimati Sarlaben R. Nanavati, Secretary Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, in whose garden estate was arranged the camp and the conference, felt like holding the last camp-fire on that day.

We were given the hospitality of a verandah in their private bungalow, and well, we had to remain there, although the call of the Nature outside was more bewitching than ever. We had been used to pass life in the open Nature all these days, and now for the first time were having a function in a four-walled Bungalow.....

"You have to imagine", began Shri Ratilal, "that there is a fire in the centre, and we are all sitting around it....."

"That's very nice", I rejoined, "so we have to imagine also that we have gone through a long programme of camp items, and now, perhaps, everyone could go to bed....."

That flared up Shri Ratilal. "No", he said, "then, we shall have a fire." And he immediately went inside his bungalow, and brought out an electric heater. It took some time to fit in its plug, and switch it on, and to get hot. And I think that suited more to the surroundings too.

In that pretty warm atmosphere, one by one, everyone began to give his or her "Camp-Fire" item. Some gave songs, some related stories or anecdotes, others showed some tricks, and yet others kept just mum. I daresay all enjoyed the programme all-right.

Shri Ram B. Motwani (back) and Shri Ramnik V. Shah (front), General Secretaries of the Sind and Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Baris, respectively.

Finally, once more there were thanks-givings and return of compliments, etc.—well, that ended one of the informal functions after the Conference was over.

Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers being large in number—and probably also because in their Province was originated the Balkan-ji-Bari, they were invited by different Balkan-ji-Bari Branches in Bombay and suburbs: They, however, could find time to go to only one Balkan-ji-Bari Centre in Bombay at Marine Lines, and to one in the suburbs at Ghatkopar.

Shrimati Taraben Jhaveri, President, Marine Lines Balkan-ji-Bari, and Shri Durlabhji Khetani, President, Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari, welcomed them at the respective places. They were pleased with the children's histrionic talents and their hobbies and handicrafts Shrimati Parvati T. Gidvani, President, and Shri Ram B. Motwani, General Secretary, Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, spoke at both the places, and advised the children and workers to go further ahead in their activities.

On the way to and at the Elephanta Caves.

Shrimati Monghiben Kantawalla who helped a great deal in making the children's concert a success.

Lastly, the whole group went to see the Elephanta Caves. And what a happy time we had there together! In the train, on the boat and at the caves, it was all mirth and merriment. All the party left for Baroda the next morning, excepting Dadi Parvati Gidvani and Brother Nanak Motwani.... And when after two or three days, they too left, we did feel the parting. So soon all had come and all had gone: Only they left their sweet memories behind, and a greater zeal and enthusiasm to work for the children's cause.....such is our fraternity!

All the functions were such a grand success that one does not know who should be particularly thanked and who not? Everyone carefully planned, designed and carried out the work that was allotted to him or her, and they did it so precisely and accurately, that hardly had our guests or visitors to complain about anything at all. So even through these columns, let us offer to all our Brothers and Sisters—from the youngest volunteer to "the topmost rung of our ladder", the President,—our heartfelt thanks for every little or big thing that each one did.....And may we continue to do all we can for the service of the children!

All Good Wishes from
your Loving
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 23

THE LONDON STAGE

BY J.C. TREWIN

Shakespeare's King Lear has become a test part for British actors of the first rank. Hence the excitement in London recently when Laurence Olivier, now recognised as a major tragedian, played Lear with the company of the Old Vic.

Certainly the performance has overtopped a heartening theatrical season as Lear himself overtops the tragedy. Many actors expend themselves rashly at the start. We have been used to a venerable Olympian—one of "the world's first huge white-bearded kings" of Flecker's phrase—who calls down the lightning and then crumbles, unable to sustain the first rage and splendour. Olivier is not like this. He does not, as they say, strike twelve when the curtain rises. His Lear is kingly; he has that "authority" which the Earl of Kent noted in his countenance; but he is by no means a booming despot.

Here is a man who is on the verge ("You see how full of changes his age is"), a man who can be foolish and fond, and who is quite likely to dismiss Cordelia in a blaze of outraged pride. There is a nicely-judged hint—no more—of senility, and one recalls that, in the 1945 season, the same actor played the quavering Justice Shallow in the second part of the chronicle of "King Henry IV."

Lear in his early scenes should suggest this dangerous senility, the wavering of a mind ready to crack under the hammer-strokes of Goneril and Regan. It is a difficult phase; Olivier presents it with a most delicate art, and his performance grows into a remarkable display of controlled power, pathos, and dignity. It used to be said that Olivier had little natural pathos, yet today none can match the impact of the meeting on Dover cliffs, between the crazed King and his blinded courtier.

The "Complete Lear"

This is not an assemblage of isolated effects. In the past we have remembered one player for his opening fanfare, another for his storm scene, a third for his delivery of the curse. Olivier will go upon record as the complete Lear, a portrait at full length. In the famous line, he is "every inch a king."

Collectors of stage business have noted that he is the only Lear in memory to speak the line while seated. There have been other good performances in our period—John Gielgud's, though he had the quality of larch or ash-tree rather than oak, and Donald Wolfit's, though this player was apt to repeat his cadences, a fault from which Olivier is free. The new Lear is full and cogent; it grows before our eyes.

We might say the same of the production (also by Laurence Olivier) which is quite without fuss. The plan is, rightly, Early British, the settings do not distract the mind, and Olivier makes no attempt to dazzle us as Komisarjevsky did in his famous Stratford production of 10 years ago, with its staircase-stage and its panoply of sweeping cloaks, gold trumpets, and darting lights. There is here a plain serviceable frame (with at least one noble landscape) for a Lear whose majesty is unblurred.

We may wish for less clamour in the Storm scene, but Olivier can ride his storm without strain. He is fortunate, too, in his Fool, a part often misconceived as a tumbling, whimsical fantastic. A clever young actor, Alec Guinness, is now quiet, wry, and loyal—a performance imagined as sensitively as it is spoken.

Ralph Richardson

The second of the twin planets in old Vic sky is Ralph Richardson—Falstaff in the 1945 season. He is playing Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac with a splendid gasconading flare and flourish. Richardson may not be naturally a romantic, but he has breadth, humour, and humanity; it is hard to think of any English actor who could stand more happily at the core of Tyrone Guthrie's production.

Guthrie produces too seldom in these days. Few people can marshal a crowded stage more adroitly. His Cyrano is perpetually bold and animated, and its lighting lingers in the mind, especially that first act curtain when the moon cuts a silver swathe across the great hall of the Hotel de Bourgogne. The play may be nonsense to the prosaic. No matter; it is superbly romantic nonsense and it is acted now with the proper colour and flash and impulse.

Though the translation could be more kindling—Brian Hooker has faltered at the ballade of the duel—it is usually alert and spirited. Wisely the last few lines of the death scene have been taken from Humbert Wolfe. One day, perhaps, the Old Vic will give Wolfe's version in full; it catches Rostand's manner quite remarkably.

Priestley's Parable Play

The third play—"An Inspector Calls"—in the present Old Vic repertory is unexpected. It is a parable piece, a "morality" written by J. B. Priestley, who sets the scene 35 years ago in the industrial North Midland of England he knows so well. Until near the end it is good, steady drama in the slightly old fashioned realistic school of which Priestley, when he wishes, is master. Suddenly he transforms the stage with a curious imaginative twist that spins the play from realism to fantasy; it has caused some debate but it is undeniably effective in the theatre. Basil Dean, in a clear, watchful production, has seen that the piece has every chance.

Altogether this is a rich season in the London theatre. John Gielgud is appearing at the Globe in an adaptation of "Crime and Punishment" by Rodney Ackland. It is manifestly impossible to fit that packed book into a three hours' traffic of the stage. but Ackland has managed to indicate its complexity and abundance, and in John Gielgud he has precisely the right actor for the ardours and the terrors and the soul-searchings of Raskolnikoff.

In later years one may remember first a setting by Paul Sheriff which contrives to present four rooms upon the stage at once—Raskolnikoff's, next to it Katerina's with a glimpse of another room behind it, and at one side the hall and the staircase of the St. Petersburg lodging-house. Although the play might easily have been lost in and around the ingenuities of its multiple set, Anthony Quayle—hitherto better known as an actor—has directed his players persuasively with an eye for significant grouping.

Leading Part For Vivien Leigh

Another production of merit is a revival—Olivier's restoration of Thornton Wilder's American fantasy, "The Skin of Our Teeth," with Vivien Leigh again in the leading part. The theme of this play is, quite simply, the progress of Man—imperilled first by the grinding floes of the Ice Age, then by the waters of the Deluge, and at last by the "war, red war" into which Cain, to whom Life is death, plunges humanity.

The world recovers from each horror; Man, ever above the abyss, clings to civilisation by skin of his teeth. The piece, toying with all the devices of Expressionism, is a blend of folk-tale and allegory, simplicity and artifice. We have been lucky to have had it produced by a director with Olivier's darting fire, and acted by Vivien Leigh (a creature of quicksilver) and a new cast that is a sharp improvement upon the old.

When "The Skin of Our Teeth" ends it will be followed by another company in a production of "Antony and Cleopatra."

There is little room for other current plays. One of the year's rewarding commercial successes is "The Winslow Boy," in which Terence Rattigan has adapted a celebrated law case of 1908 with all his relishing theatrical competence. This is a plea for the liberty of the individual: it is acted and produced according to the best standards of London's commercial stage.

Poetic Drama

Among the experimental theatres, that at Hammersmith has launched a poetic drama, "The Assassin." Here Peter Yates tells the story of John Wilkes Booth, the American actor who shot Lincoln in Ford's Theatre at Washington. Booth is conceived with passion, and the verse has some urgency and bite and often arresting cadence. A brave effort indeed, though hardly the full-scale poetic drama for which the stage is ready, the play of the "high and thundering speech" and the "great light on Troy."

The little Arts Theatre offers a quieter but thoroughly adventurous piece (in prose)—an attempt by Allan Turpin to translate Henry James's ghost story, "The Turn of the Screw", into two acts and several scenes. James's psychological cunning and crackle of literary atmospherics are hard to convey in the theatre. Even so, Mr. Turpin's effort is gallant and often succeeds; if the story of the possessed children does not fully chill our blood we do feel at times the proper dews-and-damps of nightmare.

It was the Arts Theatre, by the way, that during the summer staged an English version of Sartre's "Huit Clos" under the title of "Vicious Circle" and the direction of Peter Brook. This brilliant young man—he is only 21—handled the drama of the Existentialist hell as perceptively as he has moved through the lovely mazes of Shakespeare's "Love's Labour's Lost" —in a Watteau setting.

Laurence Olivier in the Name part of Shakespeare's "King Lear".

Vivien Leigh as Sabina in "The Skin of Our Teeth".

SEED NO. 34,085

(Continued from Page 5)

circumstances Professor Tsitsin's wheat is yielding up to 65 bushels an acre in two crops a year with a gluten content between 50 to 60 per cent equal almost to that of a first-class Canadian annual wheat.

To Europe and India, menaced by food shortage and starvation as the aftermath of war, his discovery is of profound importance. It was the production of the Marquis wheat that exercised an important factor in helping the Allies to win the first world war.

It was Professor Tsitsin's discovery that helped to avert famine in the Soviet Union in 1943 when the Germans had overrun the vast plains of the Ukraine. This, one of the great secrets of the war, has now been disclosed.

In spite of the loss of the rich "Black Earth" and humus regions of Western Russia it was still possible to feed the Red Army and the workers behind the front lines with bread produced from wheat grown in regions where nothing edible had ever grown before. In sub-Arctic areas beyond the Urals, in the Siberian Tundras on the vast steppes of Turkestan and the hot deserts of Kirghizia wheat grew for the first time.

To-day enormous regions of the Soviet Union are planted with the miracle wheat. Russia, with her 160,000,000 people, has no wheat shortage. Before this year's harvest the Soviet Union can supply 500,000 tons of wheat to France. Even if this gesture may have political reasons it shows that Tsitsin's discovery will have far-reaching implications on the agriculture of the future.

The conferment of the title of a "Hero of Soviet Labour", with many high Soviet orders and distinctions, have been but part of the honours that Professor Tsitsin has received.

The Tsitsin research establishment was endowed with £3,000,000 a year, a vast sum that was considered well spent in view of the great aim.

During the last few years Tsitsin did not concentrate his work only on his miracle wheat. One of his great achievements was the production of a "high yield" wheat in fertile soil, a wheat which gave 144 bushels an acre, a record never before seen touched.

Although Britain does not need wheat of such incredible toughness, British agricultural experts and plant biologists have been quick to realise its possibilities in the Empire. They are at present especially concerned with the application of the Tsitsin methods in Indian and South African agriculture. The miracle wheat is already being grown on experimental farms of the Indian Government.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

When I told a friend in Lahore that I was going to Madras to attend the Andhra Progressive Writers' Conference, he said, "But all the speeches will be in Madrasi—you won't understand anything!" He also doubted if this 'Madrasi' language had any literature worth speaking of.

He was quite astonished when I told him that there was no such language as 'Madrasi', that there are as many as four major languages spoken in South India—Tamil, Telugu, Malyalam and Kanarese—and that each of them possesses a literature comparable not only to any of the other regional languages of India but to any of the advanced languages of the world, and finally that the language spoken at the Conference I was going to attend would be Telugu, that being the language of the Andhra desh and the Andhra people.

I admitted I did not know a word of Telugu and the proceedings of the Conference would be all Greek and Latin to me. But that was precisely why I was going there—two thousand air miles across this sub-continent of ours! I had been invited by the Andhra progressive writers to attend their conference to establish a living contact between the writers of the North and the South. As Justice Vinzamuri Govindarajachari, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said in his Address:—

"While the Conference is primarily a Conference of writers in Telugu, we were anxious to invite writers in other Indian languages and establish contacts with them, so that not only would there be an exchange of ideas to mutual advantage but we would be emphasising and fostering that fundamental cultural unity of our country which is our most priceless, possession. In developing one's love for one's language and literature one often begins to think that other languages are imperfect media of expression when compared with one's own and that other literatures have not that appeal and reach which one's own has. I say this not merely to writers in Telugu but also to writers in other Indian languages. That this is a regrettable tendency is obvious....Political Balkanisation of India is bad enough in all conscience. Cultural Balkanisation is infinitely worse and one cannot impress too much upon the writers in the several Indian languages that a great duty devolves on them of seeing that this at least does not take place....we hope that in all conferences of writers in any of our languages the participation of writers in other languages may become a necessary and invariable feature.

As for me I was glad to accept the invitation because I was deeply conscious of my abysmal—and unpardonable—ignorance of the cultures and literatures of the South and this gave me an excellent opportunity to establish contact at least with one very important section of the South Indian writers and litterateurs.

*

Is Kathakali A Dance Or A Disease?

I think my Lahore friend who thought all the people in the Madras Presidency spoke a language called 'Madrasi' and wondered (as a consequence, it seems, of a racial hangover of Aryan arrogance) whether any worthwhile literature existed in the dark Dravidian South is fairly representative of the general ignorance of our intelligentisia about the culture, arts and literature of other sister provinces. I can't blame him much, having myself committed the unpardonable offence of letting someone translate a book of mine into KANNADA a week after I had allowed someone else to render it into KANARESE—imagining they were two different languages! Such ignorance prevails among South Indians, too. I found that though a few of my Tamil and Telugu-speaking friends had vaguely heard of IQBAL, they did not know anything about the poetry of JOSH and NIRALA, or the stories and novels of PREMCHAND, or about the paintings of CHUGHTAI or the musical genius of BARE GHULAM ALI. And yet, owing partly to the fact that for many centuries political power has been concentrated in the North, the South Indians comparatively do know a little more about North Indian culture. They have heard, for instance, about the Taj Mahal and do know that KATHAK is a stylized technique of dancing. But in the North thousands of graduates and alleged intellectuals have never heard of the temple of Nataraj at Chidambaram, they don't know whether KATHAKALI is a dance or a disease, and would think that BURRA KATHA was something 'Big'—like a BURRA SAHIB or a BURRA PEG!

*

Fruits Of Foreign Rule

I entirely blame the alien system of education imposed on us by the British imperialism (and the false cultural values it has taught us) for this state of affairs.

Firstly, by imposing an artificial political 'provincialization' on culturally and linguistically homogenous and distinct peoples and regions (for instance by lumping together the Tamilians, Andhras, Malyalees and the Kanarese-speaking people in Madras Presidency, while large numbers of Andhras and Maharashtrians were forced into the Nizam's Dominions and made to learn the Urdu of North India!), the British rulers caused a serious set-back to the development and growth of these distinct cultures, languages and literatures.

Secondly, by imposing an educational superstructure of the English language, European History, Greek and Latin classics, Western Philosophy and Western Arts, they turned our attention completely away from the rich and varied treasures of literature and art in our own country. The result is that an educated Punjabi knows more about the French Renaissance than about the no less significant cultural revival in Bengal, and an educated Tamilian is more familiar with the philosophy of Kant and Nietszche than with the profound thought of Iqbal.

And, again, being furthest removed from the centre of political and economic power, South India is enveloped in an even thicker mist of ignorance than any part of India.

*

Bjornstein But Not Balasaraswati?

The average educated Indian is brought upon foreign classics of literature. He is familiar with Macaulay and Milton. Keats and Shelley, Shakespeare and Shaw. He has perhaps read Greek tragedies and Roman Law, Elizabethan drama and Georgian prose. If he has been to a Mission school or college he has read the Bible. He is at least familiar with names of such writers of far-off Scandinavia as Knut Hanison and Bjornstein Bjornstein. But he has never heard of such Tamil classics as SILAPADIKARAM (Story of The Anklet) or KURAL (an immortal volume of philosophy and poetry) or Kamba's RAMAYAN—the first attempt to relate the legend of Rama and Seeta not as mythological but HUMAN characters!

Again, among the moderns, he may have read Saroyan and Huxley, Steinback and Aragon, Lorca and Jacob Wasserman, but has he ever read something by C. Rajagopalachari (Does he even know that the politician C. R. is the greatest living story—writer in Tamil?) or by KALKI or MASI or Dr. CHILKURI NARAYAN ROW or TAPI DHARMA ROW—all renofned figures in the literary world of South India?

Or it may be that he is interested in art. Dancing? Then he is sure to know the subtleties of the terpischorean genius of Parlora and Nijiuskhy, but has he even heard of the greatest exponents of Kathakali like KUNJUNAMBIAR and GOPINATH or the masters of Bharat Natyam lik. MINAKSHI SUNDARAM PILLAI and BALASARASWATI, The achievements of the Sadlers Wells Ballet and Ballet Russe may be well known to him but has he heard of a remarkable institution called KALAMANDALAM where the great Malayalee poet VALLATHOL is helping to keep alive the Kathakali tradition.

Columnists and dramatic critics, as well as the stage enthusiasts in Bombay and Calcutta and Lahore, have raved about GILGUID. But has any one of them heard of an actor called BELLARY RAGHAVA (now, alas, dead) who was not only the greatest figure on the Telugu stage but even won plaudits abroad when he appeared in New York in the role of Shylock in a production of The Merchant of Venice".

Among singers and musicians, it is good to thrill to the voice of Grace Moore or Jeanette Macdonald or to the 'magic bow' of Yehudi Mennulin. But have you heard SUBBALAKSHMI of the South, perhaps the greatest living singer in India, or heard DWARAMVENKATESWAMI NAIDU play on his violin. Jaw-breaking names, these! No doubt. But are they really more jaw-breaking and unfamiliar than MILIJA KORJUS or SACHA HEIFETZ or, for that matter, BJORNSTEIN BJORNSTEIN? But so alienated have we become from the culture of our own country that to us a Norwegian name is more familiar and easier to pronounce then a South Indian name!

*

Art Rooted In Life

Yes, the names of speakers were unfamiliar and the flood of Telugu eloquence left me high and dry, but I am glad I went to Madras and attended the Andhra Progressive Writers Conference.

For one thing I have always been intrigued and attracted by the South. (Call it the fascination of the unknown or the glamour of the distant horizon!) Not being familiar with any of the great South Indian languages, and therefore, denied direct access to their literature, my contact with the culture of the South has been mainly visual—i. e. through their temple sculptures and their matchless ancient dance forms. But this has not been entirely a handicap, for I think in this manner I came nearer to the core of their civilization. I still vividly remember my first brief visit to the South in 1935 and what a deep impression some of the temple sculptures left on me. I am not a religious person and certainly not an idolator, but in these miraculously carved temples I could see the imperishable evidence of man's love of beauty and devotion to truth. Later I had the good fortune to see performances of some of the great exponents of both Kathakali and Bharat Natyam and if one struck me with its power and vitality, the other enraptured me by its innate grace, the sheer poetry of movement.

And, judging by the response of the audience, I could see that here in the South Art was still a living reality for the people and had not been taken away from them to be placed in a museum or to be displayed in a place. There is no doubt that the arts of both music and dancing have developed and still flourish in the South than anywhere else because here they are rooted in the life of the people and continue, as all true art should, to refresh and revive themselves from the mainsprings of people's life.

*

Poet Of The People

Nothing could demonstrate this more effectively than the BURRA KATHA performance of NAZAR that I saw on the stage as a part of the festival of drama and dance held in connection with the Progressive Writers Conference. The confidence with which this artist of humble origin, a poet of the common people, stood up in the midst of a gathering of intellectuals, artists and aesthetes, and the rousing response that his remarkable performance evoked from all sections of the house shattered once for all the illusionary barriers that have stood between the artist and the people and restored the heritage of art to its rightful heirs.

I was fascinated by this ancient form of popular folk entertainment—a truly astonishing combination of song, dance, and quick-fire repartee and backchat, carried on at a breathless tempo, non-stop for an hour and a half! The sheer physical effort involved is by itself amazing.

The peg on which Poet NAZAR (A Muslim, he is yet a true product of Telugu folk culture!) hung his BURRA KATHA was an ancient legend about a misguided king oppressing his people and a conscientious minister leading a popular revolt against tyranny. But he invested both the verse and the accompanying dialoguer with such rare wit and topical—almost sizzling—political and social satire that it kept the audience literally spell-bound.

I think in that hour and a half I came nearer to the heart of Andhra than I could have by reading a dozen Telugu classics or works of philosophy and literary criticism.

(More about the Andhra Progressive Writers' Conference—next week).

Chilean Pianist's Secret Is Yoga!

Before leaving Savoy Hotel for the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, the other day, Claudio Arrau, the Chilean pianist, did Yoga exercises for five minutes. Shortly afterwards, fresh and with every nerve and muscle completely under control, the 43-year-old musician walked on the stage and for two hours held an audience of 2,000 spell-bound.

At length when he had finally bowed himself off the stage, Senor Arrau told an interviewer about his Yoga routine.

"Two years ago in Chile", he said "I was having a little trouble with my nerves. A refugee German psychiatrist told me about Yoga. He gave me a set of exercises in Philosophical meditation and intense concentration. I wanted better control of my nerves and my body, and with Yoga, I found, I had it. I do exercises for five minutes every morning when I wake up. I repeat them for five minutes before an afternoon recital and again in the evening when I am playing".

Senor Arrau gave his first recital at Santiago (Chile) at the age of five. His talents then so impressed the Chilean Government that it undertook to finance his musical education.

Blueprints For "People's Plane"

Plans for a British "people's plane" in four basic models including a 35 h.p. 300 singles-eater, were disclosed by Mr. Peter Masefield, Director of Planning at the Civil Aviation Ministry and Chairman of the Committee drawing up the "blueprints" of Britain's future light planes.

"If flying is to be popular it has got to be safe, cheap and simple", said Mr. Masefield. "We want to get a guaranteed sale of at least 1,000 of ech agreed type."

On this basis the Masefield Committee thinks that a 35 h.p. 80 m.p.h. single?seater—motor-cycle of the air—could sell for £300; a 100 h.p. 120 m.p.h. two-seater club-trainer for £750; a 175 h.p. four-seater for £1,400; and a twin-engined 150 m.p.h. five-seater for £2.200

All the models, says the Committee, should be spin-proof, the use of a two-control system eliminating the usual rudder bar. For each basic type the Committee favours an all-metal low-wing design, with the propeller at the front and a nose-wheel and landing gear. "Crash-proof" hoops, safety belts, shoulder-straps and built-in parachute seats should be fitted and provision made for a two-way radio system. Easy maintenance is another factor.

Do You Know That

1. During a recent session of Parliament 30,000 questions were asked during Question Time.
2. The whale is not a fish; it is a mammal.
3. In Britain some 3,000,000 tons of scot are discharged into the air every year.
4. The largest diamond that the world has yet produced is the Cullinan, weighing approximately 1½ lb. before it was cut up.
5. There are more than 28,000 J.P.'s in Britain.
6. Coffee was introduced to Europe by the Arabs.
7. During 1946 Scotland Yard received 60,095 calls—a record.
8. The Lapps have some 40 different names for the reindeer, and more than 2,000 verbs describing how reindeer walk and run.
9. The total electric power consumption in Britain is about 25,000,000,000 units a year

General Knowledge Quiz

1. Post Office pillar boxes are said to owe their origin to a distinguished novelist.
(a) Anthony Trollope; (b) Victor Hugo; (c) W. M. Thackeray.
2. What is meant by "Erskine May"?
(a) A Treatise on Parliamentary. Procedure; (b) Nickname of a celebrated Arctic Explorer; (c) An Eighteenth Century Novel.
3. Who is now known as the "Father of the House of Commons"?
(a) Mr. Arthur Greenwood; (b) Sir Harold Webbe; (c) Earl of Winterton.
4. Which city has the largest tuned bell in the world?
(a) London; (b) Moscow; (c) New York.
5. Who wrote "Victory Over Blindness"?
(a) Sir Arthur Pearson; (b) Sir Clutha Mackenzie; (c) Charles Morgan.
6. Arditron is the name of a—
(a) Televising apparatus; (b) Flash lamp; (c) A petroleum process.
7. After London which is the biggest city in England?
(a) Birmingham; (b) Manchester; (c) Leeds.

ANSWERS

1. (a); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4 (c); 5. (a); 6. (b); 7. (a).

Patter'

PELION ON OSSA

By Asude

Are you a Purist? Then read this article. If you are not, have it read out to you. Let us cry "halt" to mere flippancy for a moment, and turn to serious things. After all, Life is short and Time is fleeting.

"Have you got a dictionary, old man?"

"Do you mean me?....Well. I am certainly a man but I am far from being old yet. What you should have said was "old friend" not "old man." What do you want a dictionary for, if I may ask you?"

The pow-pow was taking place about 30 years ago in the cubicle of a boarding-house where I was hanging out during the good old 'Varsity days. I was the seeker of dictionaries and the other man was a fellow-boarder. A studious cove who kept himself to himself and came to the surface only when yanked up. Follow carefully the feast of reason etc.

"You see, old boy,—I mean, friend,—I am writing a letter to the old man....."

"What old man?"

"The pater, you know. The jolly old father. Have got to write to him every Saturday, you know."

"No, I don't know. Nor did I know that your esteemed father was both old as well as jolly. A very genial gentleman, I daresay, but you are hardly respectful in your allusions."

"Hullo, what's up now?.....Anyway, have you got a dictionary or have you not? That's the nub of my biz with you. I want it to get a substitute for "razzle-dazzle."

"Nub of your biz? I am afraid I do not know French. And "razzle-dazzle"? It sounds like English but I am sure there is no such word. And what you probably want is not a 'substitute' but a 'synonym'. That is the right epithet. But you won't get it in a dictionary, but in a thesaurus. Dictionaries do not profess to provide synonyms but only the significance, the sense, the import, the meaning of words. No, I haven't got a thesaurus at the moment but possibly I may help you even without one. What's that word you said?

"Razzle-dazzle."

"What does it mean? I mean, if it does mean anything?"

"Glad doings, you know; "we're merry tra-la-la and this is young Bohemia" sort of thing. You know, we had a fruity binge at the Botanics yesterday and I am pushing in a report of the scenario just for padding. But the old man is quite nutty about the right word in the right place and I've got to be sharp as they make 'em."

"Your father is perfectly right, of course. But I fear I can hardly follow your language. I am not qualified in modern slang. Will you try to be a little more explicit or elucidative if it does not incommode you?"

"Commode? What has 'commode' got to do with it? I tell you, I want a good word to register the mirth of the party, the whoopee we made and all that sort of thing. I suppose you know what whoopee is?"

"No, I do not. But I think I see light now. You wish me to furnish a synonym for cheerfulness, gaiety?"

"Got it in one, old scout! I mean, old friend. Gaiety is the ticket. Can do, I think, with gaiety."

"I am not quite sure. It all depends, you know. From what you say, your father seems to be endowed with a quality of punctiliousnes in vocabulary which is lamentably rare in these days of unashamed colloqualism. It depends on the specific kind of 'gaiety' you wish to convey to your parent."

"What! You mean to suggest that you have other words in tow? But what's wrong with gaiety?"

"It may be utterly inappropriate,—not to say inapposite and malapropistic,—I mean unpropitious to the occasion. It may not encompass the true import you wish to transmit to the other party. Indubitably, I can provide you with other epithets to suit your requirement. Would you care to listen to them so that you can make your own choice?

"Shoot, by all means, if it gives you the high kick! Spill 'em, old bean, while the spilling is good. We're all set for the Big Act."

"I confess, I do not comprehend what you mean by all this reference to shooting, kicking, and spilling. But I can suggest a few more synonyms. There are many epithets which are often mistaken to mean 'gaiety' but which are as distinct and different from it in sense as,—as, I should say,—you are from your esteemed parent."

"Thanks, old fish, I mean, friend, of course! But do let's get going with the word game, won't you?"

"Kindly oblige me by desisting from alluding to an intellectual exercise as a pastime. But I shall call a truce to this fruitless badinage and proceed to enlighten you. Take, for instance, felicity."

"What's that? Name of a girl, isn't it?"

"No, it is not the name of a girl,—though I concede that the appellation was occasionally applied during the late Queen Victoria's regime to female children in conservative households. 'Felicity' signifies gratification, enjoyment, happiness, and when carried to a superlative degree, rapture, ectasy, transport, bliss."

"Upon my Sam! You don't say so?"

"On the contrary, I do say so. There are ever so many grades and stages and degrees of pleasure. One has to pick out the correct cognomen for every separate sense. Mirth, for instance, does not mean the same thing as merriment."

"No?"

"No. Nor does amusement replace diversion; or recreation replace relaxation, entertainment, divertisement, distraction, pastime, prank, play, frolic, or fun. It would be disastrous if you make the wrong choice."

"But I say...."

"Pardon me, but I happen to perfectly privy to what you wish to say. You hold the view that it is of little consequence if you miss the right word and use any other so long as it means almost the same thing. Almost! That is the canker and the curse of the Modern Age. You are all pleased with the 'almost.' I am not."

"Have it your own way, old companion, but why get the rag out over a mere trifle?

"That's where we part in our ways. It is not a trifle, and I will be no party to a deliberate outrage of literary modesty in this promiscuous fashion."

"All right, A-L-L right, old Horse—I mean, my jolly old friend, I suppose you are feeling lots better now, and may I scoot and finish the billy-doo now?

"Scoot?"

"Vamoose, you know. Fade out. Scurry. Scamper. Sprint. Run. I suppose you understand 'run', don't you?"

"Ah, you mean 'run.' Yes, I follow you. But 'billy-doo"? I understood you to say that you were writing to your father?"

"I jolly well am! Who says I wasn't?"

"But 'billy-doo'? You cannot possibly be writing a "billy-doo' to your father?"

"Can't I? Then take it from me, you jolly old stick-in-the-mud, that that I bally well can. Put that in your opium-pipe and smoke it, you cantankerous curmudgeon! You understand me, don't you? I can write a "billy-doo' to the guvner and I am going to. I shall can and I can shall! It is my father, after all, or is it not? So, put a sock in that mug of yours and forget that I cannot write a billy-doo to my very own father, the jolly old own flesh-and-blood!"

The interview did not proceed further. The Purist is now a famous Professor in a Government College. The College is not half so famous as the Professor.

Quotes From Modern Soothsayers

Man

"By A. D. 4,000 the race problem will all be solved. There will be one race in the world, with a pale coffee-coloured skin, mongoloid eyes, rather shorter than the average Englishman of to-day."—"John Langdon-Davies."

Marriage

"Marriage many become automatic. In an age of universal wireless and television, it will seem absurd for a dozen different clergymen or registrars in different parts of the country to have to say the same words and ask identical questions. One Bishop might be appointed solely for marriages, funerals and christenings. Sitting in his sound studio, he would read the service at appropriate times and marry, perhaps, five hundred couples at once."—"Prof. A. M. Low."

The City

"Synthetic food will substitute for the flower garden and the factory for the dung-hill and the slaughter-house and make the city at last self-sufficient."—"J. B. S. Haldane."

Social Problem

"Some day we shall doubtless approach social upsets and individual misbehaviour in the manner of physicians attending physical and mental disease. The psychologist will become, what in some instances he is to-day, a reliable diagnostician and counsellor unto healthful living. In that day the penitentiary will be a scientific laboratory in which erring lives will be surrounded by influences that bear no stigma but promise of reconstruction and liberty with new power for social good."—"Alfred L. Hall-Quest."

Culture

"In a hundred years there will be no literary tastes and no literature. A mob of machine drivers will rule. Every hour will be lived by mankind in talk, nothing but talk. There will be no silence, no retirement, no village life. A gaping crowd of conceited fools will be everywhere. There will be no calm, contented days, no beautiful nights, no good works. All will be the same, all common. Thought and inspiration will be dead."—"T. F. Powys.

The Movies

"Every home a century hence will have a theatre wall, on which, at the pressing of a button, will appear stereoscopic, coloured talking figures, delivering any kind of entertainment desired. Father and mother will sit at home and watch this. Young people, for whom home will never be endurable, will go out to the ordinary human theatre as we know it—only vastly more comfortable."—"Ivor Brown."

Ladies' Wear

"New fabrics will no doubt be invented combining the warmth of fur with the softness and flexibility of silk and the strength of linen. Dress will be light, so that half a dozen changes of costume can be carried in a handbag and will be so designed that each change will involve no more inconvenience than does the removal of a raincoat."—"E. E. Fournier d'Albe."

Men's Clothing

"By 2030 two or three simple costumes will have been devised for men—one for formal occasions, one for all workaday purposes. Each will be as rational, as well-suited to its purpose, and as healthy as the clothes which women wear to-day."—"Earl of Birkenhead."

Sleep

"In the city of the future any disturbance of the sleep of infants will be unthinkable. From the point of view of personal hygiene, insomnia will be regarded as serious as asthma. *** The right of all adult persons whatsoever to eight hours per night of tranquil repose in full unconsciousness will be admitted as inalienable as their right to exist."—"Prof. D. F. Fraser-Harris."

(Compiled By Frances Rodman in "N. Y. Times" Magazine)

"It is just my dirty laundry—but I have more fun this way!"

THE CAT ALONE WAS NOT FELINE!

(Continued From Page 2)

Look at the mysterious ways it had circumvented distances?

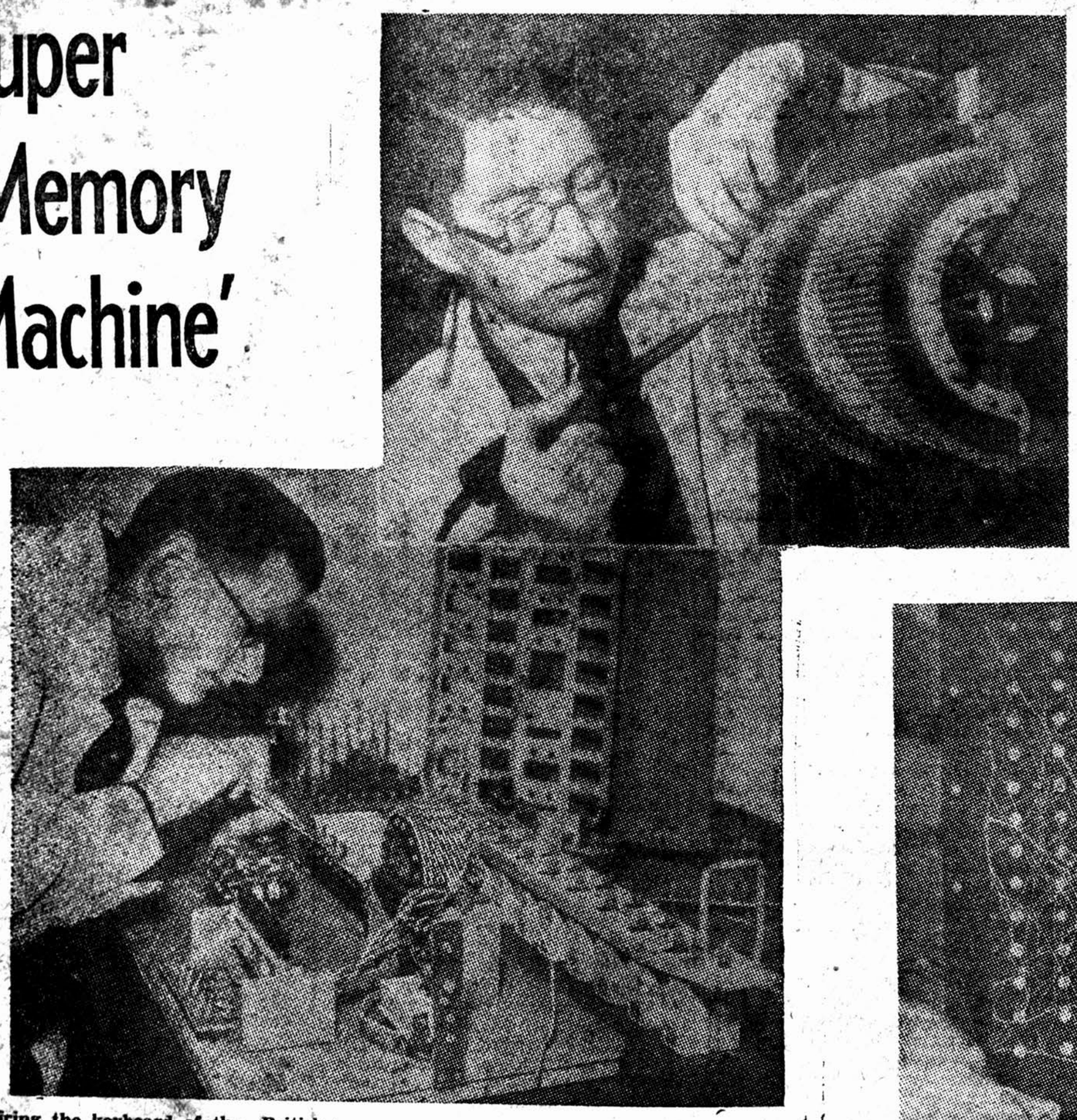
And then every time I ordered her banishment, curiously enough the judges had decided against my clients in all the suits in spite of the fact that law and justice were on my side. If this sort of thing continued, I would be a ruined man before long. To my great relief Rajam was taken in. Since then she has improved. The feline divinity has her due share of care and feeding in the family. Rajam takes care of the cat as though she were her own child. Ramu, if only she knew how I have been fooling her all along....."

There was a scuttling noise within the library opposite to us and Veerasamy stopped, and anxiously turned his head towards the door. There was a terrific crash in the dinning hall, and simultaneously something which appeared like a lump of cloths shot from the window, fell down near us, and leaped frantically over our heads into the shady shrubbery beyond. My friend jumped up saying, "Blood, blood", pointing to me, dark spots on his white "dhoti" in the moonlight.

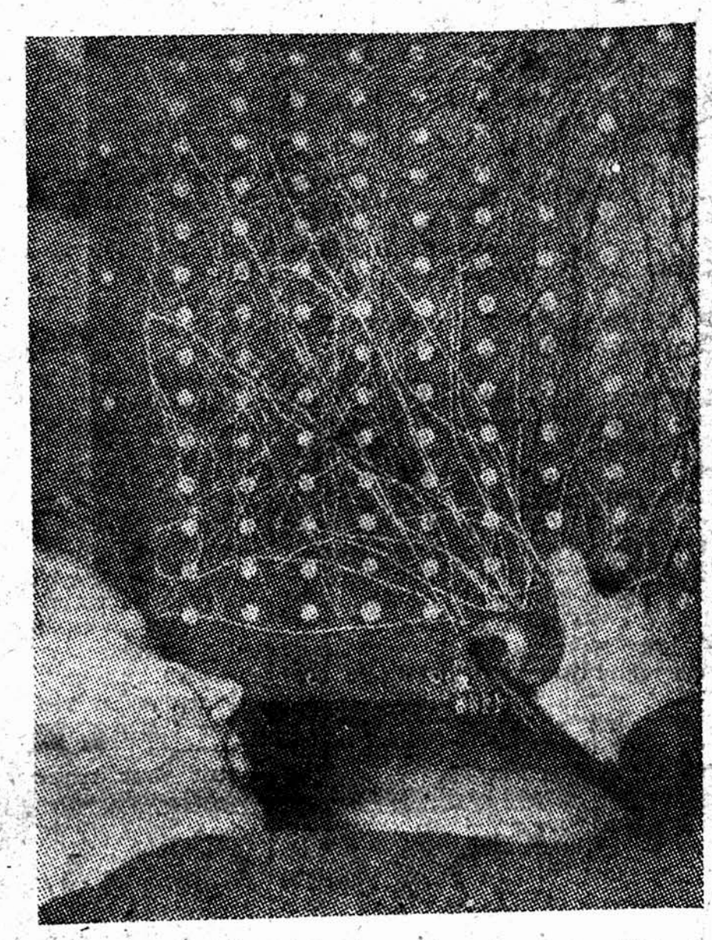
Presently Rajam appeared panting, on the door, her hair hanging loose over her shoulders and back, and flourishing a broken piece of my friend's silver knobbed walking stick. In a flash I knew that Veerasamy was being overheard by his wife all along, and really he was enjoying the story while he recounted it to me. However, before the impending domestic storm burst, I stepped into the garden-path, cautiously backing my way and got out of the gate. Rajam had given it to the cat and was ready to give it to her husband.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Super 'Memory Machine'



Wiring the keyboard of the British electronic brain which is being built at Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire by the technical experts of the National Physical Laboratory.



(Left): A young expert wiring a section of the memory organ of Britain's mechanical brain.

Below: The multiplying unit of the British electronic brain, known as the ACE—the Automatic Computing Engine.

Two 10-figure numbers multiplied in two thousandths of second. .....And it could do more—

By STANLEY HEWITT

Within the next two or three years Britain is to have a "memory machine", possessing both a greater storage capacity and higher working speed than anything hitherto achieved by such a device. This is the Automatic Computing Engine, planned by the Mathematics Division of the National Physical Laboratory of Britain's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

As long ago as 1936, Dr. A. M. Turing, a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, wrote a paper in which he discussed the properties of such machines in connection with certain problems of mathematical logic. At that time the nearest approach to what Dr. Turing visualised was the Automatic Sequence Controlled Calculator which consisted of 72 mechanisms, a mechanism for multiplication and division, three tape feeds carrying tables of mathematical functions and a punched-card input and output.

Radio Valves

These mechanisms were interconnected through a sort of automatic telephone exchange which acted as the "brain" of the machine. Now a telephone relay is a device for switching a current on or off—a function that can be performed at much higher speeds by radio valves. The use of radio valves is the basic improvement on the older types of these machines which has made possible the Automatic Computing Engine (A. C. E.).

To do its work the A. C. E. has to be provided with the equivalent of three things required by the normal human mathematician. Firstly, there is the paper on which the computer writes down his results as he goes on; secondly, there are the instructions as to what proceeses are to be applied which normally the mathematician carries in his head; thirdly, there are the function tables to which the mathematician makes reference when working out his problem.

These problems all involve storage of information or mechanical memory, and the mechanical device designed for this can be called upon by the logical control to give up its stored information at the required moment. The internal memory capacity of the A.C.E. will be 75,000 decimal digits.

Binary System

One of the ways in which the greater memory capacity of the A. C. E. shows its usefulness is in the setting up of problems. The internal working of the machine will be entirely in the binary system, in which a number is represented by a series of 1s and 0s, the 1s being pulses, and the 0s the spaces between them. The answers will be given in the decimal system. A thousand million in the binary system has 30 digits compared with the 10 digits in the decimal system.

The machine will work at very high speeds. For instance, it is intended that the multiplication of two 10-figure numbers shall be carried out in two thousandths of a second. The whole question of what is a difficult and what is an easy problem will be altered. Mathematical problems, which owing to their extreme complexity and the enormous length of time required to solve them, are so difficult as to be almost impossible of solution by the pencil and paper mathematician are well within the scope of the A. C. E. For instance, simultaneous equations with more than 12 unknowns are beyond the patience and time of most mathematicians, but the machine will be able to tackle equations with 50 or even 100 unknowns.

Cost

Problems for which the machine might be used are the construction of range tables, involving the calculation of trajectories by small arcs for various different muzzle velocities and quadrant elevations; the calculation of the radiation from the open and of a rectangular wave-guide; the finding of the potential distribution outside a charged conducting cube.

The machine will cost in the region of £100,000 to £125,000. It is unlikely that other similar machines will ever be made. So great is the speed with which it will work, that this one machine by itself will be able to cope with all the exceedingly abstruse problems for which it is designed.

It is also probable that during its construction, or shortly after its completion, further advances in technique will be made and subsequent machines will be designed to do even more than the A. C. E.

NO AUTO DIRECTION

A further elucidation of the scope and limitations of the Electronic memory machine is given by Dr. Bronouski in the answer, to a B.B.C. Brains trust question reproduced below.

The only electronic brain in existence at the moment is a machine, called by its friends 'Eliac' and by others 'electronic numerical integrator and computor', which is run by the University of Pennsylvania in the city of Philadelphia, on the eastern seaboard of the United States.

It is a calculating machine like any other calculating machine; that is to say that, whereas the ordinary calculating machine used say, in Banks offices, and the like, has cut on each of its wheels a series of cogs and notches which represent numbers, the electronic calculating machine replaces these notches or cogs by valves.

Any instrument which has the faculty of choosing between two evens is capable of being used for a calculating machine. A notch which can or cannot engage a cog wheel can do this, and an ordinary rectifying valve, which is the basis of wireless, which can or cannot allow current to pass, does exactly the same thing.

Now the electronic calculating machine has this great advantage over the machines that are used in banks and elsewhere—that it works very fast. For example, it does an addition, on an average, in about one hundred-thousandth of a second. Its main cycle of events is about one five-thousandth of a second. It multiplies ten figures by ten figures roughly at the rate of 1,000,000 multiplications an hour. That will give you an idea of the fact that the machine works at great speed, and that is, fundamentally its only merit.

Now that draws with it a rather curious secondary fact. It is this: that a machine which works as fast as this can only be properly utilised if there is some device in it by which, when it has finished one multiplication, it does not have to stop and ask you what it is to do next, because, naturally, if it multiplies at the rate of 1,000,000 multiplications an hour, it does not want to stop 1,000,000 times during an hour and ask you what it is to do next. Nor for this purpose the machine has fed into it—again by perfectly straightforward electric pulses which the valves in it count—a system of directions, and it is used for a chain—a cycle—of computations, which have to be done frequently, over and over again, so that it shall come up with an answer.

They Do Not Forget

In order to do that, it has to have a memory; it has to remember what it has done. Now the whole point about this so-called electronic brain is merely the stress which has been laid on the fact that the valves can be set so that they do not what we call 'clear' on a calculating machine; that is to say, they do not forget when they finish the operation, they remember what they have done; that is, they are kept in a state of activation after they have finished the process.

Now let me make this quite clear; the machine does absolutely nothing except what it is told to do, and one of the most difficult problems with which mathematicians and computors are faced at the moment is to work out systems which are adequate to keep pace with the machine. But the notion that this brain in any way has a self-directing function is quite false. It is the introduction of a memory which has given rise to this notion and the memory is necessary only because of the speed at which the machine works.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Rai Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.